THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1968 — *An International Daily Newspaper* — VOL. 60, NO. 234 TWO SECTIONS — EASTERN EDITION ★ 10c

FOCUS on Washington

What's ahead . . .

There's a bill in Congress aimed at nurturing the pride of black people.

But it's languishing there with little hope of passage this session.

The measure would create a commission to research Negro history and culture and recommend ways to disseminate its findings.

Supporters are enthusiastic. They say such a commission would play a vital role in fostering black and white awareness of Negro contributions to America.

Opponents call the commission unnecessary. They contend there's not much Negro history left to unearth. The real problem, they say, is getting into school curriculums the Negro history already known.

Boosters of the bill—now in its third year of congressional battles — are unabashed. They'll bring it back again next year, they say.

Much Negro history, they insist, remains to be explored. And school courses are only one way to reach black and white Americans with results of such research.

⊕

Washington welcomes plans of the World Bank to expand its lending to poorer nations.

With Congress cutting aid funds drastically, developing nations urgently need a substitute source of help.

Robert S. McNamara, new president of the World Bank, has spoken of a "significant expansion" in lending. Reports are that its 1967 total of $847 million in loans to 44 nations might even be doubled.

Yet American officials aren't throwing their hats in the air. The World Bank lends at 6½ percent, whereas American aid money is lent at 2 percent for the first 10 years and 3 percent thereafter.

So officials are pinning hopes on IDA (International Development Association), the World Bank's "soft window." It lends at zero interest over 50 years, charging only a ¾'s of 1 percent service charge.

The rub: IDA is almost broke. And so far Congress has declined to vote Washington's share ($160 million a year) of a $400-million-a-year planned replenishment.

Without it, IDA won't get contributions from other "rich" nations.

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"The time has come for someone to step in and investigate the polling practices."

With these words, Rep. John A. Moss (D) of California was stung into action following diametrically opposite results of two nationwide polls prior to the Republican National Convention.

Gallup found Richard M. Nixon leading Nelson A. Rockefeller. Harris found Mr. Rockefeller leading Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Moss now is calling for establishment of a House select committee on public-opinion polls. It would have subpoena powers to require both people and documents to be made available to the committee.

How and why . . .

Remember "pacification" — the drive to "win the hearts and minds" of South Vietnam's countryside?

Today there are at least some senior men in Washington who would like to see the pacification approach altered.

Instead of concentrating on the 59-man Vietnamese pacification "teams" which go into areas whose security is supposed to be guaranteed by local South Vietnamese Army units, these sources believe it would be better to build up security through Regional Forces and Popular Forces.

If this could be done, with a major American effort made to improve these forces, pacification could then zero in on one imperative goal: raising the standards of living.

Two immediate ways to do this would be to help increase rice production and provide more protein for daily diets.

⊕

Question: When congressmen are off conventioneering, what happens to presidential vetoes?

If the President fails to sign a bill within 10 days of receiving it, does it become law, as it would if Congress were in continuous session? Or would it be pocket-vetoed (killed, with Congress denied the opportunity of overriding his veto)?

A ruling by Attorney General Francis Biddle in July, 1943, held that bills not signed within 10 days during an adjournment within a session would be considered as having been pocket-vetoed. But the issue still would be subject to a ruling by the current attorney general.

The question of what happens when the President does veto a bill also is under some legal cloud inasmuch as there is no Congress in session for return of the bill.

Senate and House parliamentarians believe a vetoed bill would come before the originating legislative body as a matter of custom and there would be opportunity to vote on it.

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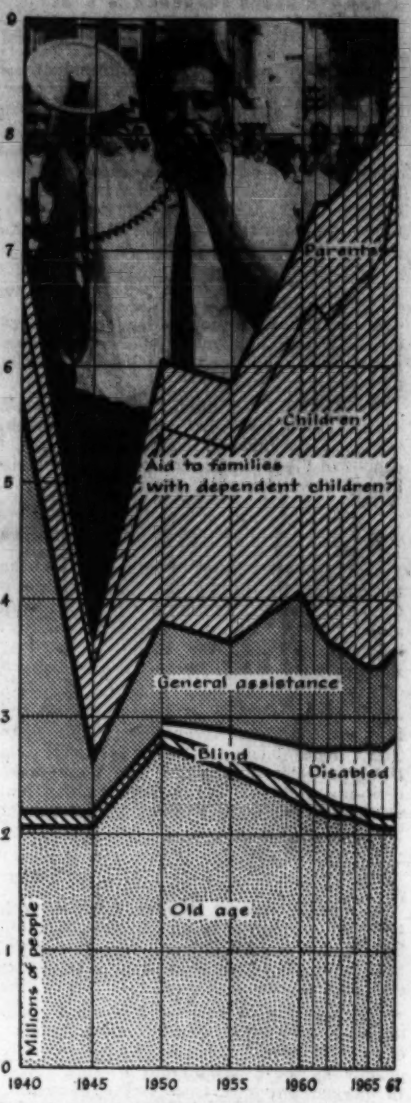

By a staff artist, adapted from Fortune magazine

Rallying for relief

Some 9 million Americans are on relief today, and welfare rolls continue to grow. Aid to families with dependent children is the biggest source of funds for the needy. Efforts by Dr. George Wiley (above) and the National Welfare Rights Organization are pushing recipients' benefits even higher.

How long—why?

U.S. scouts Viet lull

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

Despite official predictions of another Communist offensive, the Johnson administration is carefully weighing other interpretations of the current military lull in South Vietnam.

According to an informed source here, one of the explicit, although unannounced, missions assigned to Gen. Leonard F. Chapman Jr., commandant of the United States Marine Corps, during his recent visit to Vietnam was to attempt to appraise personally the "significance of the ground lull in Vietnam."

Publicly President Johnson and senior administration officials have interpreted the ground lull as simply a prelude to another Communist assault on Vietnamese urban centers.

But other assessments are being made here.

Options held

"Hanoi still holds a series of options and various combinations of options," one expert maintains. "It's hard at this point to say what is most likely. The indicators for a military attack are formidable, but [Hanoi has] maintained freedom of action to move in other ways."

Some observers here believe Hanoi probably has decided the American presidential elections are unlikely to produce a major change in American foreign policy on Vietnam. However, many senior Vietnamese Government officials believe the North Vietnamese regime will make another major military thrust timed for either the Democratic convention late this month or the November presidential election.

The extreme options available to Hanoi appear to range from launching a major military offensive to maintaining the current ground lull and pushing this as a deliberate act of deescalation and restraint. It can emphasize military action, or political action.

The bulk of official American judgment here and of intelligence evidence suggests another military thrust.

Restraint seen

But some neutral diplomats here say they believe North Vietnam has already shown deliberate restraint by subduing the military actions in the south.

In South Vietnam, however, Hanoi's words are taken with an enormous degree of bitter skepticism. American and Vietnamese officials alike remember too well the Communist Tet offensive, launched when the

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McGovern defines stance on V-P bid

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

In a far-ranging interview, presidential candidate George McGovern has very carefully defined his position on accepting a vice-presidential spot on the Democratic ticket:

"If I felt that the presidential candidate was convinced in his own mind that he could not win the election without me on the ticket—

"And, if in addition, I felt I could make a unique contribution to helping secure the election of a Democratic ticket—

"Then I would entertain the suggestion of joining the ticket."

Having said this and adding that no one in history had ever turned down a vice-presidential slating, he added:

"But I feel I would be making a great sacrifice. It would entail withdrawal from my Senate race in South Dakota. The South Dakota Constitution would not permit me making both races. If the Democratic ticket lost in November, it would be an end of public life for me and probably the forfeit of my Senate seat to a GOP challenger."

Possibility seen

The Senator does, however, see that he might be of help to the presidential ticket. And he sees that in a lesser way he might well be doing for the ticket what Sen. Edward M. Kennedy would do if he were to take the vice-presidential spot under Hubert H. Humphrey:

He would likely be able to bring many of the youth, the Negroes, and the so-called alienated back into Democratic ranks in November.

But the Senator stresses that his main object in running is to win the presidency.

"I may not get it," he said, "but I am hoping that it will be helpful in moving the platform to positions that are more acceptable to me.

"And here I am not only talking about Vietnam. I am also interested in a platform that addresses itself meaningfully to rural and urban problems.

● "Actually, I think the Vietnam issue is largely won. It will not be possible for any president who is elected to have the force of domestic support behind him. Even [Richard M.] Nixon will have to find a way out.

Views range widely

"Some face-saving way will have to be found now. Of course, I won't have to find any face-saving way should I be elected."

The Senator commented on a wide spectrum of subjects:

Are you getting Kennedy delegates?

I'm picking them up one or two at a time. California is significant. If it divides between Humphrey and [Sen. Eugene J.] McCarthy, we won't do very well. I'm not sure [Jesse] Unruh can throw the California delegation. It's loaded with individualists.

Any chance there might be a Kennedy draft for vice-president?

It could happen—but I don't expect that it will. Many are wishing so. Personally I

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Inside today

Prague settles back after high-level visitors

For Czechoslovakia it is back to "normal"—normal being the conservative-reformist tussle—after just over a week of visits by leaders of various East-bloc nations. The last visitor was Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu, left, who received a warm welcome.

Story: Page 3

New outlook percolates through India's culture

The new India — that's what these three college girls in New Delhi represent. They're well read, poised, articulate, and willing to break with tradition. But that's not all.

A visit in New Delhi: Page 7

Welfare group sets aid goals

By Jo Ann Levine
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

It isn't unusual for a welfare recipient in Washington, Boston, or New York City to discover all in one day that the welfare department owes him: an automatic washing machine, a telephone, and several hundred dollars worth of furniture and clothing

Spurred on by the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO), headquartered here welfare recipients in New York City, for example, pushed the monthly amount being spent on such items to $13 million as of June. Last year, money for the same items was running $3 million.

NWRO works to:

● Inform welfare recipients of their legal rights;

● Increase welfare rolls by finding eligible people;

● Keep people from being cut off welfare illegally.

Dr. George Wiley, executive director of the NWRO has called this movement "the most important development among low-income since Rosa Parks refused to move to the back of a bus in Montgomery, Alabama."

A leader of the New York City movement says: "The $10 million a month welfare recipients are getting over last year is all going into the hands of poor people. Nothing has ever happened like this in the country before. It certainly never happened in the antipoverty program."

NWRO counts New York City as its most "effective" city. It is "proud" of Boston, too, where an NWRO organizer has spurred sit-ins and sleep-ins in all the Boston welfare offices.

Welfare rolls swell

"We don't believe in this one-to-one business," said one NWRO organizer. "The time it takes to get rights for 1, can be better spent in getting rights for 7, or 8, or 15." he added.

"Welfare recipients are quite legitimately looking to see what their entitlements are," says Jack R. Goldberg, Commissioner of Social Services in New York City.

Mr. Goldberg has experienced the biggest welfare drive in the nation. Since early April, he recalls, he has watched money paid out for special items rise at the rate of $3 million a month. (Part of the rise is due to the addition of 14,000 new welfare recipients each month.)

Mr. Goldberg figures that only 40 percent of the welfare recipients have been touched

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2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

A-inspection tested

Mythical nation plays world role

By Carlyle Morgan
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Greenham Common, England

In the hope that someone may be making a better mousetrap here, a very large fraction of the world is beating a path to the gates of Greenham Common.

In this case the mousetrap is a system for policing an international treaty on arms control.

The modest beginnings being worked out here brought high military officers of most of the countries in the Western alliance to this one time Royal Air Force Base near Newbury.

A number of delegates from the nonaligned countries taking part in the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee at Geneva visited here Aug. 14 and 15. Represented were Italy, India, Mexico, Canada, Brazil, Sweden, and other nations.

Solid myth

Eastern European countries also have shown an interest in the Greenham Common venture. All of them, including the Soviet Union, were invited to "come and see."

Those who did found a densely-populated region of Britain which includes famous Salisbury Plain. Here the visitors discovered a "country" without a name. But they recognized the dependable Britishness of many places within it, from Stanton Harcourt in the north to Middle Wallop in the south.

Legally the "country" is as mythical as anything in an operetta. You couldn't find it in a list of the world's nations.

But physically it is as solid as well-tramped British soil can make it. You can see it, breathe its air, drive along its busy winding roads, stop in its compact cities and towns.

Serious make-believe

Even more to the point, you can bump over its terrain in a Land Rover or a Jeep. You can fly over it at 40,000 feet with aerial cameras. You can put an electronic ear to its ground by sticking the probe of a "sensor" into the earth.

It's there all right.

But the key to its importance is a kind of superserious make-believe with meaning for the security of all mankind.

The area makes up 2,000 square miles 50 to 60 miles west of London.

It is playing the part of a "country" which has signed an international treaty for arms control. What goes on there among military leaders and weapons experts between now and Sept. 24 will help answer some of the most important questions being asked about all proposed arms-control treaties today.

These questions are:

● Can they be relied upon?

● How can they be made more reliable through policing without disturbing the peoples or authorities of nations unused to permitting "foreigners" to inspect national defense resources?

Far beyond the horizons of this little "country" stretches the no-man's-land of nuclear rivalry. From this corner of Britain, that political wasteland seems as far away as a moonscape. But the effects of what is being done here could even reach that far, sometime, with a kind of antinuclear fallout.

The methods of inspection of conventional weapons being developed here could be forerunners of more complex, more sensitive and less intrusive systems of arms policing applicable to a nuclear-disarmament treaty.

But as one of the officers at Greenham Common put it, "For us that definitely is the moon. We are not going there just now."

Closer home, these officers are conducting experiments called Operation First Look. This aims to find out how much information on military preparations can be gathered with how little means. It sets 80 motorized inspection teams roaming over the 2,000 square miles at its disposal.

Some of these teams have electronic monitors called sensors. They are long, white enameled boxes about the size of a household refrigerator. They record the sounds and impact made by passing vehicles or troops marching. These sounds can be classified

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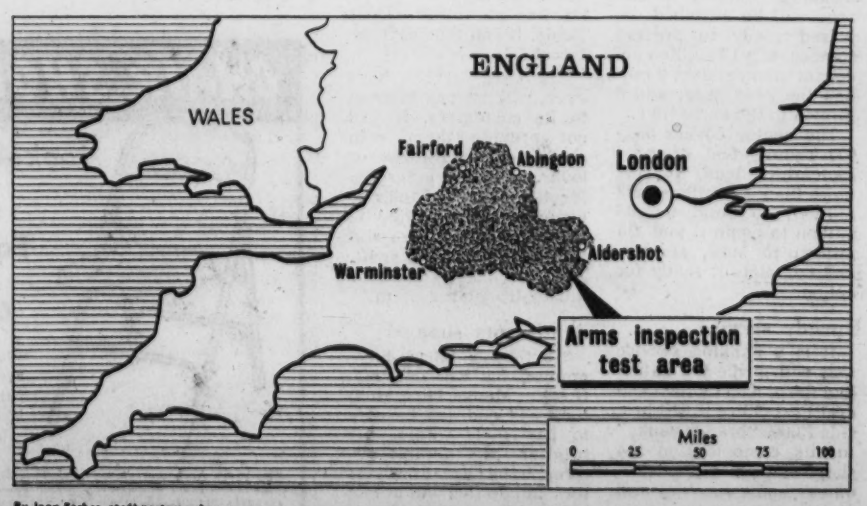

By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

An 'operetta country' that may shape the future

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Czech bid to Bonn still on

By Earl W. Foell
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

Quiet bargaining between West German and Czech diplomats is still going on in spite of Soviet and East German pressures, according to diplomatic sources here.

The subject is how to clear away the chief legal and emotional hurdle standing in the way of resumed diplomatic relations between Bonn and Prague. This is the question of how to eliminate the 30-year-old thorn of the Munich agreement.

The Germans privately tell the Czechs that they can and will find a way around the trouble.

The Czechs are understood to reply privately that they sympathize with Bonn's difficulty in trying to nullify the territorial threat to the Sudetenland that lives on in the notorious treaty, without harming individual citizens from that area now living in Germany.

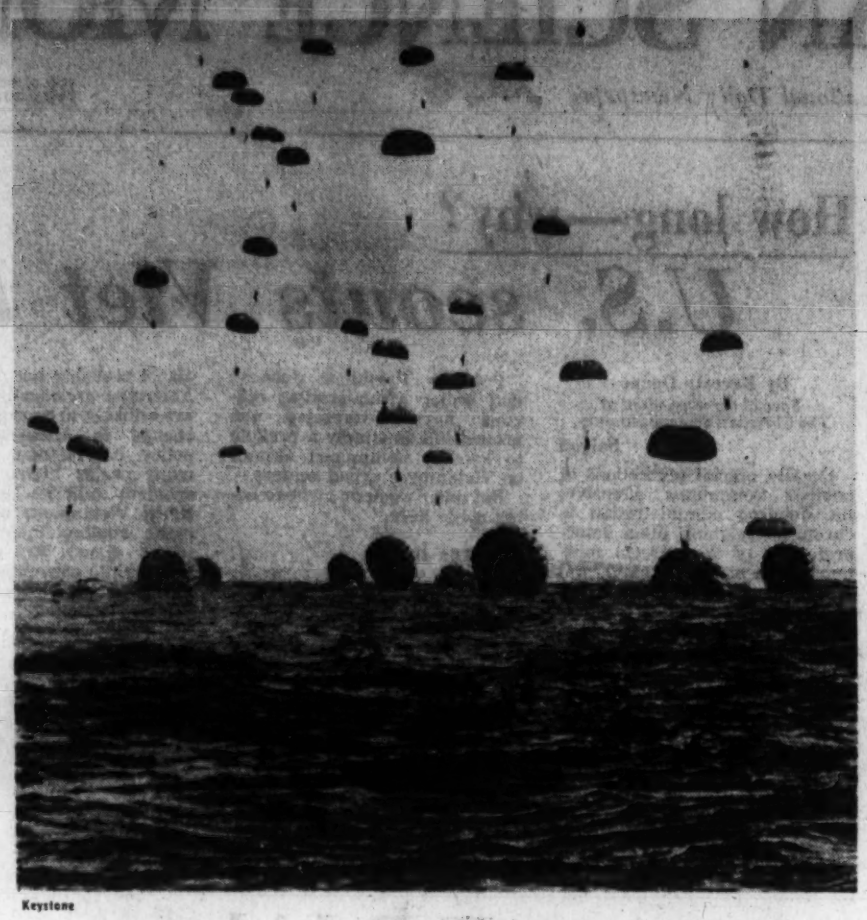
Some delay possible

There is a feeling here among Central European diplomats that recent Soviet, East German, and Polish pressures may cause some discreet delay in the Czech momentum toward normalizing relations with Bonn. But only delay.

These diplomats believe that this week's visit of Romania leaders in Prague will serve psychologically to embolden Czech foreign policy once again.

Romanian Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu, architect of Bucharest's very successful rapprochement with West Germany, is an old colleague of Prague's still-fresh Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek. The two knew each other here at the UN, where both have served. Mr. Hajek, nowadays a leading spokesman for the Dubcek circle, has also paid an official visit to Bucharest.

Many diplomats are struck by the strong hand that the Dubcek forces have for countering attacks by conservative-Communists on Prague's Germany policy.



Keystone

Dandelions at sea

Israeli paratroopers drop into the sea, off Tel Aviv, during an exhibition witnessed by thousands who came to the coastal beaches.

In the first place, nearly all the Czech policies that were attacked by neo-Stalinists before the Cierna and Bratislava meetings were actually started by the neo-Stalinist Novotny government in Prague — not by Mr. Dubcek.

East German and Soviet conservatives complained about West German tourism, about the openness of Czech borders, about trade and cultural ties with Bonn. Who started or expanded these? The Novotny regime, in some cases several years ago.

Outspoken writers in Literarni Listi, the Thomas Paines of Prague's reform wave, recently asked in mock concern: "What did we do wrong?" They answer themselves by saying that Moscow has long had relations with Bonn, so what's wrong with that?

Family meeting ground

On the question of open borders — which East Germany raised, presumably on the ground that a large number of East Germans were trying to cross illegally—Prague brought forth in rebuttal the fairly Stalinist commander of its border guard to say the accusation was unfounded.

Actually Czechoslovakia has for some time been a tacitly accepted meeting ground for separated East and West German families. And Prague has benefited by gaining needed Western hard currency.

Mr. Hajek's foreign ministry has available some potent arguments in favor of normalizing relations with West Germany. The strongest one for use on Moscow and Warsaw is that it is in the interest of European countries—East and West—to preserve the division of Germany until there is some larger European security settlement. In order to reinforce this division, the argument goes, it is necessary for East European security settlement. In order to reinforce this division, the argument goes, it is necessary for East European states to set a strong pattern of trading with and accepting both Germanys, not just the Eastern one.

Behind this thesis lies the hidden cornerstone of Czech foreign policy: If a powerful and united Germany were to be revived, Prague as well as Poland would once again be squeezed between two giants. In such a position the Communist states, no matter how liberal, would probably be forced further back into the embrace of Moscow than they would desire.

Prague's move toward completing relations with both Germanys is driven by this geopolitical desire. It is also motivated by the need for more Western trade — particularly German trade.

Half of maritime budget slated for construction

By the Associated Press

Austin, Texas

President Johnson has signed a bill authorizing $429.4 million for a variety of maritime programs.

One of the biggest items in the bill, which sets ceilings for the year that began July 1, is a compromise $200 million for merchantship construction and rebuilding.

This was about $70 million more than Mr. Johnson requested. Originally the House approved $237.4 million to acquire, build, or reconstruct merchant ships. The Senate cut this back to $119.8 million before the $200 million compromise was reached.

The bill also includes $206 million for operating subsidies to ship lines, $5,279,000 for reserve fleet expenses, $5,177,000 for the Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y., $10,900,000 for research and development, and $2,035,000 for financial assistance to state marine schools.

Farm leader raps big feed firms

By the Associated Press

Columbia, Mo.

The most alarming situation facing farmers is, in the opinion of a Missouri farm leader, the invasion of agriculture by giant corporations.

The view was expressed by Fred V. Heinkel, president of the Midcontinent and Missouri Farmers Associations. He spoke at the recent one-day convention of the two groups here.

Mr. Heinkel identified the feared giant corporations as "principally a bunch of greedy feed companies." He said, "Independent family farmers have in the main been forced out of the production of broilers, eggs, and turkeys" and warned that the same practices are being extended to hogs.

"The company furnishes the pigs and the feed," Mr. Heinkel said. "The individual furnishes the land and all the labor and gets $2 per hog. To earn $2,000 the individual would have to feed 1,000 pigs. A hundred such operations in a trade territory would turn out 100,000 hogs. This would soon create an oversupply that would wreck the hog business for all farmers."

Mr. Heinkel called for an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission and also said that the commission should look at trade practices in the fertilizer industry. He alleged that some corporations, mostly oil companies, have gobbled up most of the independent fertilizer companies.

British computer gears to replace cash exchange-

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

One day, they say, the computer will make cash old fashioned. We just won't carry money with us any more except perhaps for the occasional telephone call.

That day comes perceptibly closer for the British on Oct. 18.

At Bootle, in Lancashire, the National Giro Center is due to be ceremonially opened, probably by Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

What is said to be the largest electronic - data-handling complex in Europe will be switched on, poised ready to process (if necessary) 1 million accounts the next day, 2 million the next year, and 3 million in the early '70's.

The center covers 566,000 square feet of good Lancashire land. It cost more than £5 million ($12 million) to build it, £5 million to equip it and £5 million to staff, service, and complete it ready for action.

Speedy service

It is a banking service that will girdle the nation in a flash. Run by the General Post Office it will provide 23,000 "branch banks" for its customers in the shape of neighborhood post offices, some open day and night.

Transfers of money between account holders will be free. Most of the payments will be made by post. Postage will be free, too. Statements of accounts will come winging back within 24 hours.

Yet after two years of trading its director, John Grady, is convinced Giro will be making £1 million a year profit.

How?

The secret is in the name. Giro as a word is all Greek, which seems suitable. The word "guros" means "a ring" or "a circuit." The cash put into Giro, and so rapidly computerized, circulates mainly between account holders.

It becomes, in effect, a large fund revolving slowly in Bootle.

This fund can be employed on the money market like any other bank's funds. It can thus earn interest.

The Giro service, however, will not pay interest to its customers. It will not provide them with credit or overdrafts or loans, thus leaving room for the private banks to continue their service in these directions. Giro will just offer clients a swift, safe, cheap, 24-hour money-transfer system.

Applicants soar

Ten thousand firms have applied for accounts already. Many hope that they will one day be able to pay their wages and salaries to employees through the Giro. For firms that can do this will at one blow defeat the "wage snatch"—now one of the most frequent and lucrative crimes. Nobody will be going around carrying bags full of money.

The first Giro was introduced in Austria in 1883 for just that purpose—to minimize public demand for coins. Nearly 50 countries now operate Giro systems.

With Britain joining in—one of the greatest banking nations on earth—it becomes less fanciful to imagine a whole world without money in its pockets.

Yet it will be a world with plenty of money in the bank. If you don't put money into the computer at Bootle the lights don't flash. The computer ignores you. This is a point Mr. Grady will hope to get across very early in Giro's British career.

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The news — briefly

International . . .

Budapest

Hungarian and Soviet communications troops will hold joint exercises in Hungary, the official Hungarian news agency reported.

A brief announcement said the exercises would center on handling modern communications methods under difficult military conditions. It added that Soviet troops "stationed temporarily in Hungary" would take part in the maneuvers.

Warsaw

A Polish Communist leader, Edward Gierek, has called for freedom of criticism for all Poles without fear of reprisals from high places.

Mr. Gierek is a member of the party's 12-man ruling Politburo. Parts of his speech, televised nationwide, sounded like muted echoes of the liberalization process in neighboring Czechoslovakia, observers said.

Saigon

United States and South Vietnamese forces reported killing 234 North Vietnamese in the hardest fighting in nearly a month along South Vietnam's northern frontier. Spokesmen said three South Vietnamese soldiers were killed. There were no American casualties.

In Saigon the U.S. command announced that an American river force fighting off Viet Cong ambushes last week in the Mekong Delta accidentally killed 71 Vietnamese civilians and one government soldier and wounded 188 civilians and 15 government troops.

Athens

A central Athens square packed with tourists was rocked by an explosion Aug. 16. The blast was said to have been caused by a home-made bomb planted in a construction site. No one was hurt.

The government accused Andreas Papandreou, former leftist member of Parliament, of being "morally responsible for virtually organizing the assassination attempt" Aug. 13 against Premier George Papadopoulos.

Cape Town

A smoke bomb was tossed into the administration building at Cape Town University Friday as students staged a protest sit-in against government interference in academic affairs.

Seven more professors and 153 staff members publicly announced their support for the two-day-old sit-in, sparked off by a government veto of the appointment of an African to a lecturing post at the university.

United States . . .

San Diego, Calif.

A Negro adviser to Richard M. Nixon said that some of the Republican presidential candidate's top aides seemed very much concerned about a seeming Negro revolt from the Republican Party.

After conferring with Mr. Nixon, J. Earl Dearing, Louisville prosecuting attorney, told a news conference that the selection of Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew as vice-presidential candidate had made Negroes "cool" to the party.

Meanwhile in Annapolis, Md., Dr. Gilbert Ware, the only Negro on the staff of Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, resigned over Mr. Agnew's recent comments on "broad and vital questions of social justice."

Washington

The Post Office Department lifted the partial embargo remaining on mail to Canada, a spokesman said.

All items for Canadian points will now be handled again.

Memphis

An attorney for James Earl Ray, charged with the sniper slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., asked a criminal court judge to quash the murder indictment against his client.

Judge W. Preston Battle set Sept. 6 for hearing the motion along with another one asking that Ray's attorneys be given court permission to see and question prospective prosecution witnesses.

Washington

The Cambodian Government has demanded 14 bulldozers as part of the price for returning an American landing craft and its crew of 11 Americans and one South Vietnamese to U.S. jurisdiction, the State Department said.

There were strong indications the U.S. would not accept the deal.

Washington

Sen. Stephen M. Young (D) of Ohio, officially released today the Ohio delegation committed to him as a favorite son at the Democratic National Convention.

At a caucus Monday night, the delegates gave 60 votes to Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, three to Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, and one to Young.

The remaining 51 votes are uncommitted.

An aide to Senator Young said the meeting was to express preferences and the delegation still technically bound to Senator Young as a favorite son until released today.

News of Aug. 15 and 16 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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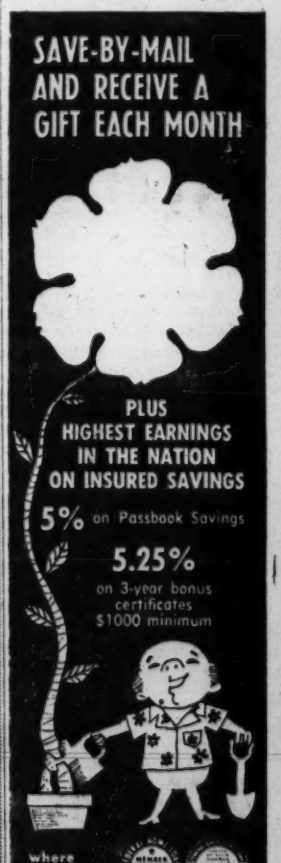
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Czechs return to 'normal'

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

A week or more of high-level visitors leaves this flag-bedecked capital essentially at the status quo ante.

The visits of Yugoslavia's President Tito and Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu, originally envisioned as a display of support for Czechoslovakia in its showdown with the Russians, became instead a circumspect show of thanks by Prague to these two leaders.

In addition, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia agreed to more extensive economic cooperation on an enterprise to enterprise basis; and Czechoslovakia and Romania renewed a friendship treaty of the sort usual among European Communist states.

As for East Germany's Walter Ulbricht, his visit—which took place at his request—seems to have been an an attempt to break the momentum of the Tito-Ceausecu visits as much as anything else. He wanted to remind Czechoslovakia that there are other Communist states, including the Soviet Union, that are still far from happy with the course of events in Czechoslovakia.

Ulbricht mildness noted

Mr. Ulbricht's remarks on Czechoslovakia while here were notably mild. They contrasted strongly with the East German diatribes of the past few months.

At the end of the week Czechoslovakia's own internal affairs were back on center stage here—and conservative-reformist tensions have resumed all their normal strains after the counter-Russian unity of the past month.

The most important thing now is preparation for the September party congress. This is expected to give the progressives a clear majority in the new central committee and presidium that will then be elected.

The new draft party rules to be presented for adoption at the congress are now in process of public discussion. They give rights to minorities within the party unprecedented in any ruling Communist Party, and are sure to offend Moscow anew.

Under their provisions, minorities could write their views into minutes of relevant meetings and could continue to propound these views. Potentially they could even organize support for them, as parallel party bodies would be permitted to meet and coordinate their position.

Previously all contacts between two district party organs, for instance, had to be channeled through the regional organ, their mutually higher body.

Rude Pravo shaken

Apart from the congress, the most important conservative-reformist battle of the week has been launched in the ranks of Rude Pravo, the party newspaper.

Oldrich Svestka, the old-guard editor of the paper and a member of the Communist Party Presidium, has replaced his three deputy editors. These three, all of a progressive stripe, were elected by the Rude Pravo journalists in a revolt against Mr. Svestka last spring. In their place Mr. Svestka has installed three of the newspaper's most conservative journalists.

Prague's progressive journalists, who have taken their watchdog role very seriously since the establishment of a free press this year, are fighting back. Their options are to give jobs to the deposed deputy editors on journals independent of the party, or to wait until the party congress and then try to get the new central committee to remove Mr. Svestka himself.

[Reuters reports from Moscow that the Communist Party newspaper Pravda Friday attacked the liberal wing of the Czechoslovak press and Communist Party for the first time since the Bratislava meeting between Prague's reformists and their hardline, Soviet-led critics two weeks ago.

[A 2,500-word article by leading commentator Yuri Zhukov reminded the Czechs that "antisocialist" forces were still active in the country and called on the Communist Party to "introduce elementary order" into the affairs of the press, freed from censorship under the reforms introduced by Alexander Dubcek.

[The article appeared one day before party leader Dubcek was expected to meet with Czechoslovakia's top editors to discuss their complaints that freedom of the press was being gradually eroded.]

Meanwhile, the present presidium has declared its displeasure with the "Hyde Park" style debates that go on each day—and especially night—in downtown Prague.

Excesses shunned

Several groups, the presidium's communiqué said this week, had in recent days caused commotion in the streets of Prague. Debating citizens had been joined by hooligans who molested citizens.

This could give rise to staging of a political provocation, and the presidium expressed its conviction that excesses would be avoided.

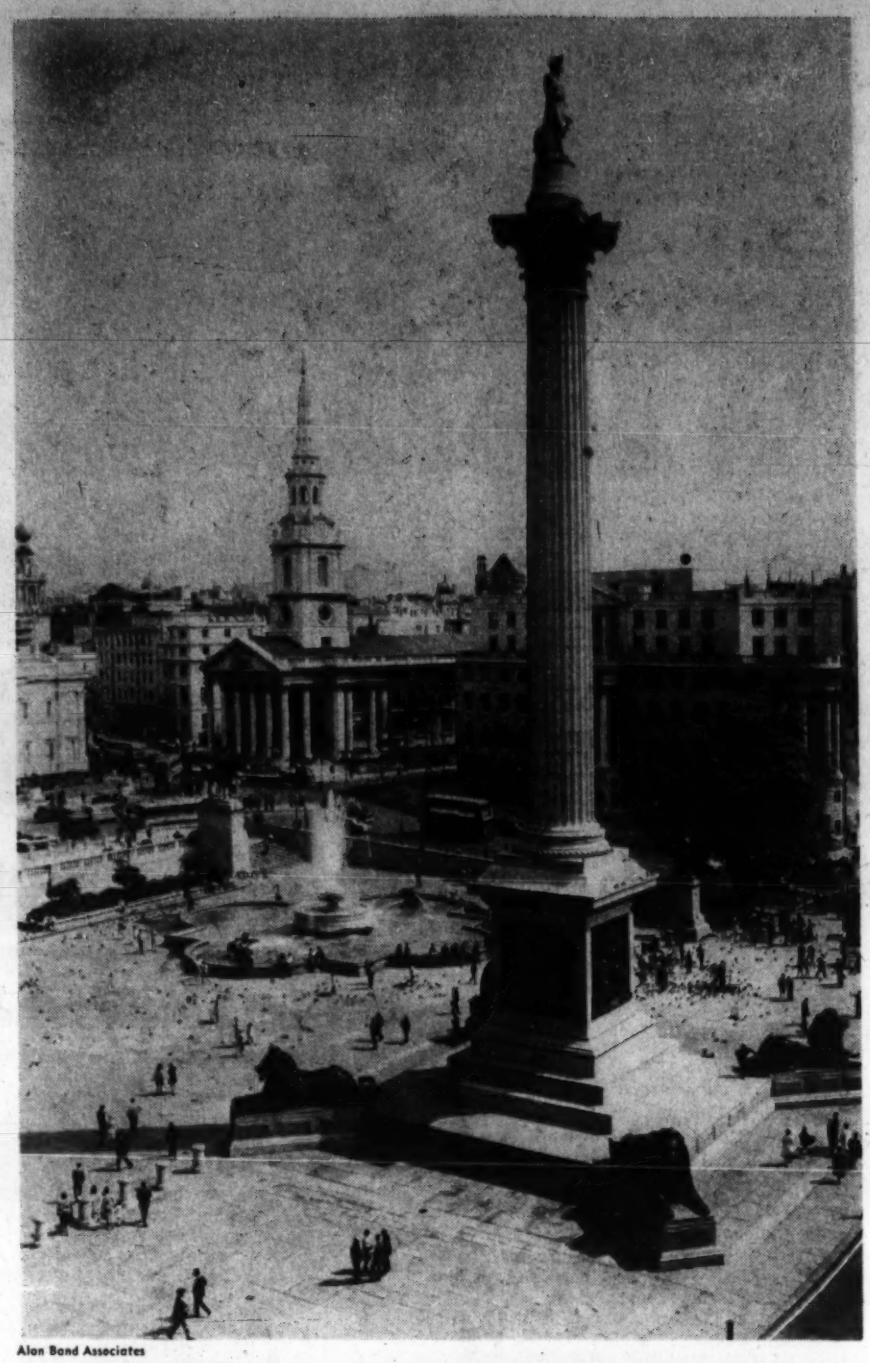
One of the hot topics that the "Hyde Park" debaters have been raising this week is a call for disbanding of the Peoples Militia.

This is the armed Communist workers' force that marched in the streets of Prague in the 1948 coup. Later it put down public unrest after devaluation, and in recent months it has been considered a potential weapon, despite its aging membership, in any restoration of conservatives to power.

The presidium took up this issue in its communiqué as well. It rejected attacks on the Peoples Militia and termed the organization a part of national defense and a guarantee of the socialist nature of the Czechoslovak renaissance.

With its duty thus formally met in its pronouncement against political excesses, however, the presidium has let the matter rest. It has not gone on to take any action to break up the spontaneous public debates.

All in all, once again it is politics as usual in Czechoslovakia.



Alon Bond Associates

Take soap and water

Trafalgar Square and the Nelson Column sparkle more brilliantly in the London sun. Monuments in the square and surrounding buildings were recently scrubbed clean.

★Mythical nation tests A-probe

Continued from Page 1

as measures of weight, speed, and power. By them, a pattern of events can be formulated.

Other teams have aerial help so that they can add photographic evidence to that which they collect on the ground.

Still others have both sensors and airplanes to help them.

Teams seek method

And yet others have no help at all, and must depend on their eyes, ears, nose, alertness, tact, and powers of analysis to base their reports.

By comparing the results of the teams with varying equipment, the directors of the test hope to learn just how economical, and especially how "unintrusive," a reliable system of inspection might be.

Tests of this kind have been made in the United States. But this is the first time they have been made by American soldiers in another country, and in an area of such dense population.

Maneuvers aid study

While American and British soldiers speak more or less the same language, the insignia used on uniforms, on tanks, armored cars, and other vehicles, are new to the American inspection teams. They must learn how to identify them, and how to tell by them where the units may be based, and whether they are being built up or moved from their bases to other regions.

Operation First Look has the advantage of taking place at the same time as extensive British military training maneuvers this summer. The whole area, but especially Salisbury Plain, is a living laboratory for inspection tests, with 30,000 troops on the move.

Originally arms-inspection systems relied mainly on counting, or "inventorying," all individual events and pieces of equipment. This was too cumbersome a process. At Greenham Common a system which permits study of "organization" of military units tells more faster.

The operation has important meaning for Allied unity, too. It is a fully integrated operation. It is the kind of thing to which President de Gaulle objected so strenuously before taking France out of the military structure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Leaders on their own

But no Briton considers that it infringes British sovereignty, as President de Gaulle said NATO infringed French sovereignty.

At Greenham Common a British Brigadier, Paul Ward, has under him some 150 American officers, as well as other British officers, in a staff of between 200 and 250.

He says many of the techniques of inspection are being evolved by the team leaders themselves as a result of their daily work. The leaders operate with an unusual degree of independence and must find methods for this relatively new art of inspection for arms control.

The Greenham Common project is one of the activities of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) which President Kennedy set up. It is headed by William C. Foster, who also leads the American delegation in the Geneva arms-control talks.

The work carried on at Geneva has so far resulted in a nuclear-weapons test ban covering atmosphere, outer space, and water, leaving only underground tests to be dealt with in some future treaty.

It helped produce the hot-line telephone between Washington and Moscow, which payed a part in preventing nuclear war over Cuba.

It has recently given the United Nations a treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. This has been signed by more than 60 nations in the last few months.

The work at Greenham Common could help negotiators at Geneva to reach a new treaty stabilizing conventional weapons, and helping nations to cut back their costs of conventional arsenals.

Keeping up with the tines

Four-tined forks came into common use in American homes about 1800. Two- or three-tined forks had been more customary up to that time.

More Negroes at convention

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The number of Negro delegates to this year's Democratic National Convention is nearly triple the number who attended the party's 1964 convention.

Negro delegates to the 1964 convention numbered 65.

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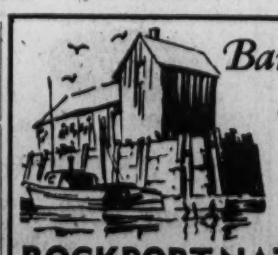

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★National welfare unit tells what it wants

Continued from Page 1

by the drive of the Citywide Coordinating Committee of Welfare Groups and other nonmember welfare groups.

Mr. Goldberg maintains that there have been laws for 16 years entitling clients to special items—"minimum standards"—and that the current drive, while hitting at his administration, could well be the result of previous welfare administrations not making these laws widely known.

"Who are the lawbreakers?" asked one welfare recipient working in the program. "A lot of people talk about breaking the law, but a very strong argument can be made that the people who are complaining about us spending their 'tax money' are in fact the lawbreakers. We are trying to tell people about their rights."

'69 big for welfare?

Dr. Wiley, NWRO's executive director, is a former assistant chemistry professor at the University of Syracuse and a former associate national director of the Congress of Racial Equality. Dr. Wiley, who left CORE, along with James Farmer, can be calm or militant according to circumstances.

He expects the coming year to be the big year in welfare rights. Strategy for the year will be mapped at the second national conference in Chicago, Aug. 22-25.

"We now have a field staff in priority areas," he said. "Boston, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Cleveland."

NWRO's newsletter reports summer mass demonstrations in all those cities.

Most welfare administrators react to NWRO by saying welfare recipients are "going to hurt their cause" or by insisting that the administrators should not be attacked—the legislators should.

$13 a year dues

"We say that welfare legislation moves on a fine line," said Dr. Wiley. "We say welfare officials are the ones who are administering this fine line. Asking us not to be hostile and not to attack them is almost like asking the Jews in Germany not to be hostile to the people who ran the concentration camps."

An official here at the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare noted: "George has to talk that way in order to get people mad enough to act. He understands our position and is very careful to keep a dialogue open with us."

Membership in local NWRO groups — such as Mothers for Watts in Los Angeles, or Mothers for Adequate Welfare (MAW) in Boston—costs $1 with monthly dues of $1 recommended. The national headquarters and local groups depend on contributions from private individuals, churches, unions, social-worker groups, and foundations. Local neighborhood groups receive anti-poverty money.

5,000 members

The NWRO says it has 5,000 dues-paying members which represent 20,000 welfare recipients. The majority are families receiving assistance under the aid to families with dependent children category.

Underlying the actions of the organization and, even more obviously, the actions of individual welfare recipients is the basic philosophy that welfare is a right, not a charity.

Said Dr. Wiley: "It is our feeling that there has to be a tough organization of welfare recipients pushing for their rights, or there is not going to be welfare change."

When entering the first floor office of the NWRO, in a residential area at 1762 Corcoran Street, N.W., one sees mostly young people — black and white. This is a reminder that this is a movement of poor people — not just black people, white people, Mexican-Americans, or Indians.

A meeting with HEW

The office is probably not as well organized as many of their welfare groups. One young man had gotten an envelope-sealing process down to about four licks per envelope. The secretary's electric typewriter wouldn't work while the air conditioner was running.

Dr. Wiley left this office with the tiny sign, "National Welfare Rights Organization" on it to meet in a building with a larger sign which said, "United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare."

His meeting was with HEW Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen.

"NWRO has a tough professional staff which can ask hard questions and make intelligent demands," said a HEW official.

After the meeting was over, Secretary Cohen described one of the items that had been discussed.

Man-in-house law

"We talked about the regulations with regards to the man-in-the-house law which was just signed. He brought up the question, 'What will happen to the people who have been denied assistance with regard to their back payment of assistance?' I told him our lawyers would look into the problem."

NWRO is sure it can win cases for many women who have in the past been denied welfare because they were living with someone other than the father of their children. Dr. Wiley feels that being called in to help spell out the law before it went into the federal registry is in itself a major breakthrough in policymaking.

What is the immediate goal of NWRO? More money. Its long range goal? More money.

"We don't care what it is called," says Dr. Wiley.

NWRO is often accused of trying to tear down the welfare system in order to get a guaranteed annual income.

Guaranteed income questioned

Dr. Wiley said he feels that most guaranteed-annual-income proposals have proposed "inadequate incomes" and that he doesn't think that would be necessarily the best thing for welfare recipients.

"Any new system," he says, "is going to have kinks in it. We are currently involved in exposing the abuses of this system."

But, he asks, "Where do you think we might be in our progress toward an adequate guaranteed annual income in this country without the action of our movement?"

Probably the first people to support this welfare movement are Francis Fox Piven and Richard A. Cloward two faculty members of the University of Columbia School of Social Work. They said in the New Republic of May 8, 1967: "The purpose of a recipients' movement is not to subvert government any further, but to reveal how other political forces have already succeeded in subverting it, and then to press for major economic reforms. The legitimacy of disrupting a system that is already so corrupt in unassailable."

First in a series. Next: Administrators bargain with welfare recipients.

Public-assistance payments head up U.S. grants-in-aid

By Congressional Quarterly

Washington

Public-assistance payments, primarily for welfare, have become the largest federal grant-in-aid program, according to figures supplied by government agencies.

The figures also showed a 2: percent increase in all federal grants during fiscal 1967, the largest percentage increase since fiscal 1959.

In fiscal 1967, public-assistance payments totaled $4,201,019,238, slightly more than the $4,021,980,474 in federal grants for highway construction, which have been the largest category of federal aid in every previous compilation of the Treasury's figures.

The public-assistance category includes several items, but the one which accounts for all but a few million dollars of the total is welfare payments.

Annual study

In fiscal 1967, welfare payments totaled $4,175,059,103 and included such programs as old-age assistance, aid to the blind and disabled, and aid to families with dependent children.

These findings emerged from Congressional Quarterly's annual study of federal grants-in-aid. The figures are gathered by the Treasury Department from individual agencies and grouped by the quarterly into broad categories to reflect the general pattern of federal aid activities.

Though the Treasury figures for federal aid are slightly more than a year old because of the time required to compile them, it is believed that the trend they reflect toward larger total welfare payments has continued.

Aims debated

This trend comes at the same time when there has been increased debate in and out of Congress about the role of welfare payments in helping the nation's poor people.

A number of academic experts — and some politicians — who have studied the problem have argued that welfare assistance must be deemphasized as the major method of helping impoverished individuals and new methods found.

One proposal has been a guaranteed annual income for all Americans.

Last Jan. 2, 1968, President Johnson announced he was appointing a Commission on Income Maintenance to study all aspects of public welfare, including minimum-income proposals.

Total federal aid to state and local governments and to individuals rose 23 percent in fiscal 1967 to a total of $21.9 billion, the quarterly study showed.

Sharp increase

It was the seventh consecutive annual increase, as well as the sharpest percentage increase since 1959.

Of the total 1967 grants, $15.2 billion went to state and local governments, 18 percent more than in fiscal 1966. The remaining $6.7 billion went to individuals, an increase of 34 percent over fiscal 1966.

Total federal tax revenues in fiscal 1967 amounted to $149.6 billion. The $21.9 billion in federal grants-in-aid returned 15 percent of these revenues to the states. In fiscal 1966, federal grants returned 13 percent of tax revenues to the states.

By Jim Hughes, staff photographer

First shovelfuls to launch Christian Science Church Center construction were turned Thursday by, left to right: George Dobbin, President of Aberthaw Construction Company; Carl B. Rechner, Development Consultant; Clayton Bion Craig, representing The Christian Science Board of Directors; and Araldo A. Cossuta, Partner-in-Charge, I. M. Pei & Partners, Architects.

Historic beginning

Church Center construction begins

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Construction of the Christian Science Church Center is now under way. A contract has been awarded to the Aberthaw Construction Company of Boston, Carl B. Rechner, Development Consultant, announced Aug. 15. A brief groundbreaking ceremony marked the beginning of the 15-acre project in the Back Bay area near the Prudential Center.

Clayton Bion Craig, representing The Christian Science Board of Directors, commented: "We can be particularly appreciative that the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, centered the worldwide activities of her church in Boston. Boston today continues to be one of the world's great centers in its architecture, its culture, its educational institutions, and in its awareness of the rights and needs of all its citizens."

Completion in three years

Also in attendance at the ceremony were Edward Froderman, representing the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Charles Henry Gabriel, Clerk of The Mother Church; Roy Garrett Watson, Treasurer; the First and Second Readers of The Mother Church, William H. Waite and Mrs. Elizabeth Glass Barlow; David E. Sleeper, Executive Administrator; Erwin D. Canham, Editor in Chief of The Christian Science Monitor; Miss L. Ivimy Gwalter, a former member of the Board of Directors; Mr. Rechner; Araldo A. Cossutta, Partner-in-Charge, I. M. Pei & Partners, Architects; and George Dobbin, President of Aberthaw Construction Company.

Initial phases of the Church Center project are expected to be complete in less than three years. These will include the Church's new Administration Building, a Sunday School Building next to Horticultural Hall, and a Colonnade Building which will include a permanent exhibit, audio-visual facilities, and a Christian Science Reading Room. A five-acre park with reflecting pool and a 550-car underground garage will also be completed during this period.

Aberthaw Construction Company, a national firm based in Boston, was established in 1894. The company built the Harvard Stadium in 1903 and, more recently, the John F. Kennedy gravesite in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Aberthaw, which was the low bidder for the Church Center job, also built the Christian Science Publishing House in the 1930's. The 40-story New England Merchants Bank Building at 28 State Street is one of Aberthaw's present Boston projects.

Project called milestone

The following statement on groundbreaking for the Christian Science Church Center was given by Clayton Bion Craig, a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors, on behalf of the Directors.

Today this gathering marks an important milestone for the Christian Science movement.

We can be particularly appreciative that the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, centered the worldwide activities of her church in Boston. Boston today continues to be one of the world's great centers in its architecture, its culture, its educational institutions, and in its awareness of the rights and needs of all its citizens.

We look forward to the time when this Christian Science Church Center will provide suitable and efficient headquarters for the greatly expanding activities of this worldwide movement. As we meet today within the shadow of the original edifice of The Mother Church, built in 1894, we recall all that this church has meant in terms of selfless prayer and healing. We gratefully remember the grand workers who made possible the building of this edifice and its Extension and The Christian Science Publishing Society.

We are keenly aware that no church can afford pride merely in buildings or monuments when the needs of mankind are so pressing and men are thirsting for the "living water" shared by Christ Jesus. It is a deepening desire to help humanity which we mark here today. It is this desire which stirs and inspires us to go forward.

In her sermon at the time of the dedication of the original edifice of The Mother Church, Mrs. Eddy reminded her followers: "It was our Master's self-immolation, his life-giving love, healing both mind and body, that raised the deadened conscience, paralyzed by inactive faith, to a quickened sense of mortal's necessities, — and God's power and purpose to supply them."

Let us today be keenly aware of these necessities. Let us rededicate ourselves to reflecting more of divine Love's infinite, practical capacities for supplying these needs.

Whale 'flies' Atlantic with Dutch scientist

By the Associated Press

Seattle

A 12-foot, 2,000-pound whale, drooped in a sling and kept constantly wet, has taken an unprecedented flight from here to the Netherlands.

The whale left aboard a United Air Lines DC-8 freighter Aug. 15 for the nearly nine-hour trip to New York with Dr. W. H. Dudokvanheel, director of the Dolfinarium in Harderwyk, Holland, nursemaiding her all the way.

Dr. Dudokvanheel paid $16,000 for the whale after it was caught accidentally in a fisherman's net about a month ago in the Queen Charlotte Strait of British Columbia.

If the venture is successful, this will be the first killer whale kept out of water more than 32 hours, the first to be flown across the Atlantic, and the first in captivity in Europe, Dr. Dudokvanheel said.

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Miami blacks and police trade charges on riot causes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami

Rocks, bottles, and police shotguns last week shattered Miami's illusion of racial harmony.

Shocked, stunned, and unprepared local officials seemed all too ready to seek comfort in another familiar illusion—that "outside agitators" were the cause of all the trouble.

The young black men who rioted, however, found their cause in official neglect of the desperate problems of the ghetto and in the activities of the Miami Police Department.

Officials pointed to the role of non-Miamians in organizing a blacks-only "vote power," rally in the heart of the city's major ghetto which mushroomed into disorder and left three killed, more than 200 arrested, and nearly $200,000 in property damage.

The organizers included Hosea Williams, a top official in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, other SCLC officials, black militants from St. Petersburg, Fla., and local blacks.

Unity promoted

The rally was designed to express displeasure with the "lily white" composition of the Republican National Convention then in session at Miami Beach and to promote unity behind demands for greater black control of the ghetto.

One high county official added another purpose: "The word we got is that the rally was intended to result in an uncontrolled demonstration."

What followed it was certainly uncontrolled. At the request of black leaders, the white police withdrew after trying unsuccessfully to disperse a crowd outside the rally. But the police neglected to implement the rest of the request—that black officers be sent and that the street be closed to traffic.

By the time the police returned more than an hour later, a car bearing a "Wallace for President" sticker had been overturned and burned, its driver beaten, and two stores partially looted. Sporadic violence continued for 48 hours.

One black killed

The police responded immediately. After what they described as a "barrage" of sniper fire (a reporter at the spot heard only one shot) officers opened up with rifle and shotgun fire into an alley. Two black men were later found in the alley, one killed and one fatally injured.

Neither man had a gun. Both were shot in the back. Police said both were snipers. A 12-year-old boy, also unarmed, was found lying critically wounded nearby. Police said he was throwing Molotov cocktails at them.

Another "sniper" incident left a third black man dead—killed by a bullet when he stepped onto the porch of his third-floor apartment. Five other Negroes were wounded with buckshot. A police sergeant suffered a superficial wound on the arm.

Control shifted

Altogether, a dozen blacks were wounded by gunshot. More were treated for bruises and cuts after their arrests. No policeman was injured seriously enough to require hospitalization.

Associated Press Wirephoto

No longer a peacemaker?

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy helped restore order in Miami but now says his days as a peacemaker are over.

At the outset, policing was under the direction of City of Miami police. On the second day of disturbance, Dade County Sheriff E. Wilson Purdy assumed control of all forces, including city police, sheriff's deputies, and 600 national guardsmen. Neither deputies nor guardsmen fired a shot.

Walter Headley, Miami police chief, was vacationing in North Carolina when the riot erupted and declined to cut short his trip.

"My men know what to do," the chief said by telephone. "I'm glad to see our policies vindicated." The policies, announced last December, included regular use of shotguns and dogs to patrol Negro areas.

The chief said then, "When the looting starts, the shooting starts." He has credited that pronouncement with preventing civil disorder.

The young blacks saw it differently. "We want Headley," they chanted as Gov. Claude R. Kirk Jr. and city and county officials tried to speak to them the first night of the disturbance.

Abernathy invited

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, also entered the riot area with the government leaders in an attempt to restore order.

But in Memphis this week, at SCLC's annual convention, the Rev. Mr. Abernathy said his organization would no longer serve as peacemakers in racial disturbances.

He said SCLC would continue to be nonviolent and biracial but warned, "We are sick and tired of taking it easy. Do not expect us to be your babysitters, America. . . ."

The civil-rights leader said Governor Kirk had asked him to help calm the Miami situation, but asserted that now "when you get in trouble, don't send for me, because I am not going to work with you any more."

Young blacks have pointed out that the violence was confined to the city limits of Miami and did not spill over into the county, where Sheriff Purdy has a year-old community-relations program.

Confinement cited

A new, young, and militant black leadership emerged from the riot. Its members are not yet of voting age. Most are high-school dropouts. Most are unemployed. Many admit to police records. Many admit proudly to having participated in the burning, looting, and rock-throwing.

"If a black-owned business was hit, it was purely by accident," grinned one 18-year-old.

The new leaders' demands of the white community are aimed at the problems they see as the real cause of the riot. They want jobs, education, better housing for their people and, most of all, commitment by the white leadership to keeping open lines of communication.

"People can't live like these people have to live," said an adult adviser to the young militants.

"If the power structure doesn't do something, this town's gonna burn."

More social security?

By the Associated Press

Washington

Welfare Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen says up to 7 million Americans could be lifted out of poverty by increasing social-security benefits and extending them to people outside the labor market.

He estimated 5-6 million people could be lifted above the poverty line by extending benefits to people outside the labor market, including the aged, disabled, widows and orphans.

Another million, he said, could be brought out of poverty by increasing minimum benefits to $70 for an individual and $105 for a couple.

Pause or reciprocity?

U.S. presses Hanoi for Viet lull response

By George W. Ashworth
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford has amplified the administration's driving interest in deriving something meaningful in short order from the Paris talks.

The secretary perhaps did not meaningfully alter the administration's stand on the question of the talks in a press conference here. But he did clarify the administration's willingness to accept almost anything from the North Vietnamese if they are willing to give any response.

There has been a great deal of speculation as to whether their current scale-down of ground action signifies reciprocity on the part of the North Vietnamese. Mr. Clifford implied that he sides with military men and other administration officials in a belief that the lull could be nothing more than the pause before a third major offensive of 1968.

Mr. Clifford gave facts and figures to bolster his contention that the so-called lull of the past seven weeks does not differ greatly from previous enemy performance in prelude to battle.

Losses continue

American battle losses have continued during the past seven weeks he said, at an average of 181 men killed. This figure is roughly the average for 1967 and is 20 higher than the same period of seven weeks last year. Total seven-weeks allied battle deaths this year were more than 400 higher than for the same period last year.

The secretary pointed out in addition that the scale of larger attack has diminished, as has the number of harassment attacks making July "certainly one of the quietest months that we have had."

Mr. Clifford continued, "as far as our intelligence is concerned, we find a number of similarities in the period preceding the Tet offensive and preceding the May offensive, the same kind of movement of the troops, the same kind of instruction, similarities in the order of battle. All of this falls in quite a clear pattern, very similar to the previous two offensives of this year. We have no alternative, obviously, but to proceed on the assumption that there will be a third enemy offensive."

Infiltration estimated

Mr. Clifford had estimated earlier that summer infiltration from the north run at the level of about 20,000 a month. He says now that that figure was valid for June but that 30,000 appears more accurate per month in July and August. Sources said enemy troops just beginning to travel south are doing so in smaller numbers, with the result that lessened infiltration is now anticipated in September.

But, these sources say, the figure for September as anticipated could be low, and it could reflect not particularly meaningful change due merely to the cyclical rate of filling the manpower pipeline.

The sum total of all this, thus, is a genuine administration inability to determine whether there is any reciprocity inherent in the lull. That possibility is not ruled out by Mr. Clifford but, in the absence of any word from the North Vietnamese, the administration has decided it must assume the worst.

Plea to Hanoi

In a pointed plea the secretary said, "All they have to do is get word to us that they have reduced the level of combat and that they will continue to reduce the level of combat, and that that constitutes a deescalatory step and that we could then get on with substantive negotiations in Paris. This is obviously the simplest way."

Mr. Clifford implied that the most indirect route through some third party could suffice to assure Washington of Hanoi's intentions. He concluded, "This is the missing factor now. They choose not to tell us what the reason is for the lower level of combat. They could rectify that in just a very few minutes."

There are strong indications that the United States would go along with the Hanoi demand for complete cessation of bombing if some positive step were forthcoming.

Mr. Clifford indicated support for a view held by former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara that Hanoi can bring the men and supplies into the south at the minuscule rate necessary, with or without bombing.

Concern indicated

Mr. Clifford indicated his concern over the probable impact of a bombing cessation on the safety of allied forces in the northernmost section of I Corps just south of the demilitarized zone.

The administration is apparently willing to discontinue the bombing of the impact upon those forward-line forces were minimal. This raised the question here of whether the administration might not be satisfied if the sanctity of the demilitarized zone could be reestablished.

The essential fact now as clarified by Mr. Clifford is that the U.S. is willing to accept almost anything meaningful that would not substantially increase immediate risk. But, until Hanoi's Paris negotiators or the North Vietnamese through some other means provide some sort of "straws in the wind" for the U.S. to catch and hold thankfully, there is little prospect that Mr. Johnson's administration will believe it possible to do anything further on a unilateral basis to dampen hostilities.

Business group sees gain in hard-core job program

By the Associated Press

Cleveland

An executive of the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB) has told President Johnson that 140,000 jobs have been found for the hard-core unemployed.

But the report from Leo C. Beebe, NAB executive vice-chairman, indicated the campaign met difficulties from both right-wing and left-wing elements and from politicians. Mr. Beebe was cautiously optimistic concerning the long-range effects of the program.

"We are under no illusions about the difficulty of closing the gap between the jobs and the jobless," said Mr. Beebe, a Ford Motor Company vice-president.

"Success hinges on our ability to change human habits, those of the hard-core and our own.

"Nothing could be more difficult. There is no formula for success. Progress is obstructed from the Right by those who resist change and from the Left by those who expect change to occur overnight."

Pledges tallied

In a report to the President on the first six months of the NAB's jobs campaign, Mr. Beebe said the alliance had obtained 310,000 job commitments and placed 140,000 people on the job.

He said pledges for the hard-core unemployed totaled 165,000 and 40,000 were already working.

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For years and years a relatively few people have had a "corner" on one of the most profitable authors' markets ever known. They've been going quietly along selling thousands and thousands of contributions. None of them has had to be trained authors. None of them has been "big name" writers. Yet, in hundreds of cases they have been paid from five to ten times as much per word as was earned by famous authors.
The successful men and women in this field had such a good thing that they kept it pretty well to themselves. Mr. Benson Barrett was one of these people. For years he enjoyed a steady income—made enough money in spare time to pay for a fine farm near Chicago.
Finally, Mr. Barrett decided to let others in on his method. Since then he has shown a number of other men and women how to write for money. He has not given them lessons in writing. He has not put them through a long course of study or practice. In fact, most of his protégés have started mailing contributions to magazines within two weeks after starting.
Mr. Barrett says that the only skill required is that the beginner be able to write a sentence in plain English. Almost anyone with a grade school education can write well enough to follow Mr. Barrett's plan, because the contributions you will send to magazines are rarely longer than one paragraph.
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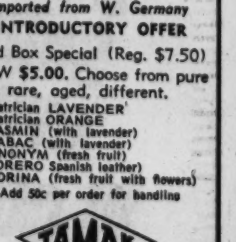

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★U.S. tries to plumb meaning of Viet lull

Continued from Page 1

Viet Cong had officially declared a unilateral truce.

Few persons outside South Vietnam probably understand the shock created here by the Tet attack. It will not soon be forgotten. Even in diplomatic circles in Paris it is likely to remain a factor inhibiting moves toward mutual trust between the allies and the Communists.

American military sources here say they judge current military situations on the basis of "enemy capabilities" instead of second-guessing "enemy intentions." They assert that the Communists still maintain the military capability of launching some kind of military action in Saigon. This is despite both the relatively heavy casualties Communist units have taken in Saigon's outskirts recently and their significant losses of cached supplies.

Many other Vietnamese urban centers, mainly isolated provincial and district capitals, have long been considered vulnerable to enemy ground attacks. A number of them have been regularly, although relatively lightly, subjected to recent Communist rocket and mortar attacks.

Incursions blocked

Official, but sketchy intelligence information now reaching Saigon indicates that some Communist units have been attempting to pierce the city's perimeter since early this month. It appears they have been turned back by aggressive allied actions.

The 1st Viet Cong Regiment, operating north-northeast of Saigon and ordered to move toward the city Aug. 1, was thrown back by allied forces.

More recently the Communist's 506th Battalion, which was moving toward the capital form the south last weekend, was engaged by the United States Army 9th Infantry Division. A total of 104 Communists and 17 Americans were killed in the 48-hour battle and the Communist deputy battalion commander was reportedly captured. His interrogation might shed some light on future Communist plans.

Captured documents, prisoners, and defections also indicate that individual Communist units around Saigon are preparing to make a push. Details include how much ammunition and rice the Communist troops should carry into the attack; how many platoons from other special units — such as antiaircraft teams — are to join them at specific points.

Some documents also carry detailed battle plans of how the Communist units are to maneuver when they attack their designated targets.

Coalition a possibility

Evidence of isolated unit movements, however, does not necessarily confirm the intention of Communist strategists to mount a coordinated offensive. Much of the problem involves interpretation of intelligence information, and fitting specific details into a potential, overall Communist battle plan.

Aside from the two extremes of an all-out attack and a continued lull, Communist options are considered here by knowledgeable sources to include the following:

1. Establishing a "coalition" between the National Liberation Front and the recently created Alliance for National, Democratic, and Peace Forces.

Such a coalition would be designed to enhance the Communist bargaining position in Paris during the present phase of talks; or it could perhaps evolve into their political stance in a future phase involving more nations and elements. In addition, it could be used to dovetail with the Communist attempt to establish "revolutionary committees or councils" to function as a Communist administration in villages and hamlets in the south.

Divisionary tactics

2. Low-level military attacks, plus political moves to whip up dissatisfaction with the present South Vietnamese Government. This could mean a continuation, or acceleration, of the present pattern of terrorism, sabotage, and kidnapings in an attempt to shred to bits the non-Communist fabric of society and government.

3. To continue efforts to create divisions among the Vietnamese non-Communists and also between the current Vietnamese Government and American officialdom.

Any weakening of American support in the present political climate, or during future steps toward peace, probably would critically weaken the non-Communist cause here.

Many observers believe there are already such significant stresses and strains among the Vietnamese nationalist groupings — and between the Vietnamese Government and American officialdom here — that the Communists could exploit the current situation or develop new divisions with ease.

Greek education reversed by junta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

Education in Greece has passed through many phases and it is no exaggeration to say that the country's many national and political misfortunes may be attributed to the defects of the educational system. The fundamental problem in Greek education has been the language issue; what started as a purely linguistic dispute later served to express the differences between the conservative and progressive elements in the country. A brief account of this issue is necessary if the present state of Greek education is to be understood.

After the emancipation of the Greek nation from the Ottoman Empire—some 140 years ago—and its organization into a state, the language problem tyrannized all aspects of cultural and political life. On one side there was the conservative element who were for "katharevousa"—a created language intended as a revival of the ancient classical language. On the other side was the progressive element who were for "demotic"—the living language formed over the centuries in the everyday speech of the Greek people and in the verses of Greece's national poet, Dionysios Solomos.

Owing to this acute conflict, the repercussions of which were felt mainly in education, the development of the nation suffered many setbacks, which retarded the modernization of the country.

* * *

For years the spirit of "katharevousa" has dominated Greek life. There have been only three bright interludes in the past 140 years. Interludes in which the spirit of "demotic" prevailed and the foundations of a modern educational system were laid. These were from 1917 to 1920, and then from 1929 to 1934, when, under Eleftherios Venizelos, the first educational reforms were introduced and the teaching of "demotic" established in primary schools.

The third interlude came in 1964 when the Center Union Party came into power. George Papandreou, as Minister of Education, introduced a third series of educational reforms leading to the modernization of Greek education on completely new lines. The basic features of the 1964 reforms are as follows:

1. The provision of free education at all levels. The benefits of this measure were felt particularly at the level of further adult education where fees had been specially burdensome for the average Greek purse.

2. Compulsory education for all children until the age of 15. Previously education had been compulsory until the end of primary school.

3. Revision of the basic structure, with six years of primary education, three years of junior high school with a general curriculum, and three years of senior high school with various forms of specialization. This arrangement into three consecutive stages eliminated the inflexible six-class high school which had provided merely superficial general knowledge.

* * *

4. Revision of the general curriculum, which came as a breath of fresh air and brought new life to Greek education. The "demotic" language was now to be taught in primary schools, thus delivering Greek children from the torture of learning the outmoded language, "katharevousa." In junior high school ancient Greek literature was to be studied in translation, thus enabling Greek children to enjoy the complete works of Homer and Herodotus. Previously ancient Greek literature had been studied in the original without pupils learning the language or appreciating what they read. In the revised curiculum, instruction in ancient Greek began in senior high school, but always in conjunction with the study of complete works in translation. Thus the study of ancient Greek ceased to be a burden and became a real pleasure.

5. The introduction of an academic certificate, corresponding to the French Baccalaureate or the English General Certificate of Education. Every September thousands of candidates used to crowd into the two Greek universities to sit for entrance examinations. This placed an impossible strain on the resources of the universities and apart from exhausting the teaching staff failed to provide a fair test of the candidates' knowledge. The examinations for the academic certificate were to be held in regional centers all over Greece, under the supervision of examining boards composed of school and university teachers, thus eliminating the disadvantages of the previous system.

6. The formation of a pedagogical institute composed of distinguished intellectuals, scientists, and educators, entrusted with the task of examining all educational problems as well as supervising the operation of schools of all types. Previously there had been an educational council which concerned itself mostly with bureaucratic details. The newly formed pedagogical institute also undertook to organize a teacher training program to meet the demands of a modern educational system.

These are the main features of the educational reforms of 1964. But more important was the new spirit of freedom which freed teachers and pupils alike from the frustrating limitations of the old pedantry. Now for the first time those worthy creative spirits on whom the future of the nation depends felt free to realize their dreams.

By Cynthia Parsons

Time out for sports

On their way home from school, these young Greeks read the sports page of an Athens daily newspaper. There are bulletin boards in the cities and villages of Greece where pages from the newspapers are posted. It is quite usual to find Greek schoolchildren taking full advantage of the service.

Then came April 21, 1967. A military junta took over the country and made immediate changes in education. "Katharevousa" has been restored throughout practically the whole educational system. Primary school has become once again the highest level of compulsory education. The new three-stage system has been abandoned in favor of the old inflexible system with its emphasis on detail and impractical general knowledge.

Worse still, a wave of terror has been unleashed in schools and universities. On the pretext of "leftish tendencies" (a charge often founded on stray rumor or mere slander) valuable servants of Greek education claim they are being persecuted. General inspectors, headmasters, teachers at every level, live, they say, in fear of dismissal.

For the moment, Greek schools are at a standstill. No one talks of reforms or of "free" education. Many educators are worried about the future—the future not only of Greek education but of the nation as a whole.

Iran upgrades carpet trade

By Reuters

Tehran, Iran

The Government of Iran has adopted special measures to improve the quality and boost the declining export trade of world-famous Persian carpets.

As a result, the country has been able to hold its own in carpet trade. Last year's export figures showed that carpets still ranked second, behind oil, on the list of the country's exports.

But it hasn't been easy. The large-scale production of cheap machine-made carpets in other countries so seriously affected the market that some Persian-carpet manufacturers were tempted to resort to poor-quality wool, dyes, and patterns.

For some years now, demand has been declining in Europe, the main outlet for Persian carpets.

One of the problems listed by local officials, foreign dealers, and rug experts, is that the industry is not organized and not run on a sound, modern basis.

Most carpet weaving was handed down from father to son and original designs restricted to certain families. Over a long period, the weavers lost originality and initiative and produced the carpets in an automatic way, rug experts said.

Producers with the best original designs and natural dyes now are granted customs duty and tax relief and also given incentives for exports in the form of cash prizes.

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'I want to work. I can't imagine just sitting at home'

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

Three college girls: one wants to get a doctorate in China studies from Harvard and then teach at the college level; one wants to do graduate work in psychology before becoming a school counselor; one expects to get an administrative job in a government department after graduation in two more years. They sound like three American coeds, long used to planning on a career before, after, or during marriage.

But these three, in order of their work preferences, Kokila Zutshi, Sunaina Rao, Meenakshi Sinha, all attend Indrapastha College at the University of Delhi. And they reflect, albeit exceptionally, the new India. All three are articulate, alert, confident, thoughtful, well read, poised, academically capable young Indian girls.

They recognize the place of tradition — "Of course, I always serve my father first" —yet they are quite willing to break with tradition to blaze new trails in their fledgling democracy. For example, from Sunaina:

"Girls don't get any help in making decisions about what they should do and study. But counseling is important. Our schools don't have any trained counselors, so I will get trained as one and then help those who are coming along."

All three girls are scathing about the quality of education in India. They all feel that their own schooling could have been much better.

"There should be one common school system throughout India." To this they all agree.

"The examination system should be abolished." What the girls mean by this is that there shouldn't be just one examination testing two or three years of work. As one of them noted, "Even your teachers don't care what you learn; they just want you to pass the exam."

The problem of poor schools, Kokila observed, starts with poor teachers. This young lady, hopefully headed for Harvard and a teaching career, wants teachers to be paid well, to be professional about their jobs, to care what their pupils think.

This last remark led to a discussion of the lecture method of teaching. The girls, like their counterparts on campuses around the world, want more contact with scholars. They want seminars and class discussions.

"But first you have to have teachers who know enough to teach that way," one of them declared.

Indrapastha College has an excellent reputation as does Delhi University, of which it is a part, but the girls are still not satisfied. They think it is wrong of their teachers to go along with an examination system which rewards cramming and memorizing, and they also feel that many of their teachers only know how to teach for an examination and not for the sake of the subject.

On the subject of the Vietnam war and the United States the girls were even more critical. They think it is "shocking," the way the United States is destroying the country of Vietnam. And they are quite positive that South and North Vietnam could settle their differences if the United States "gave them half a chance."

From this topic, the conversation moved to the race question. One of the girls started off, "It makes my blood boil. How can such a country as South Africa exist in this century?"

That the color of one's skin should make a difference is unthinkable to these modern Indians. Meenakshi said she thought a patronizing attitude toward those of another color was the worst. The other girls readily agreed.

Both Meenakshi and Kokila are Hindus. And they both said that they would marry Hindus, and certainly boys of whom their parents approved. Meenakshi put it this way, "I will have to reach a compromise on this with my parents."

Since Meenakshi has short bobbed hair, and not the traditional long braid down the middle of her back, it is clear that she and her parents have "compromised" before.

Sunaina is an atheist, as are her parents. And she is given freedom in most matters of choice. Sunaina is also very interested in family planning. She thinks that there should be some sort of incentive for women not to have children—that village women should receive some sort of reward for limiting the size of their families.

All three girls thought that family planning should be taught to them in college. "After all, we are the ones who must know enough to help those in the villages."

The girls all expect to marry, but all want to work. Kokila spoke for the others, " I want to work. I can't imagine just sitting at home."

This is the new India and the newly emancipated Indian woman. These girls and others like them are demanding full citizenship and equal rights, and clearly are impatient with anything less.

By Noa Former

Sunaina Rao, Meenakshi Sinha, Kokila Zutshi. These three young women, seniors at Delhi University, represent the new India—the India which allows women a place in professional life as well as the home.

The new India

Preschool teachers' new view: 'We must let children be themselves'

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Child psychologists have completed an about face in basic philosophy. Previously, most educational psychologists have maintained that a child was an "object." That the educator was a sculptor or potter who worked with an object. That the child was passive, was to "be seen and not heard."

This is no longer the case. Child psychologists, pediatricians, preschool educators, kindergarten teachers, all are agreeing that a child is a "subject." That teachers are gardeners whose task it is to create the right environment to nurture each individual plant. That teachers must believe in the dignity and liberty of each and every child.

This relatively new view of children was the theme of the recent world assembly of the Organisation Mondiale Pour L'Education Préscolaire (OMEP) held for the first time in the United States.

More than 700 child psychologists, preschool teachers, and pediatricians representing 30 countries met for a week to discuss the ramifications of this more enlightened view of children.

While there were plenary meetings, panels, speeches, and discussion groups, there were also films which gave a close look at special practices, and an interchange of individual information which testified to the wonderful world being created for children by their concerned elders.

Dr. Roger Lapointe of Montreal, Canada, spoke for the majority of teachers when he stated, "It appears to me of the utmost importance that the educator's approach should be positive, dynamic, and constructive instead of negative, static, and destructive. We know from psychological consultation that the difficulties our clients are facing are much more often the result of being more aware of their defects than of their resources."

EDUCATION

Accentuating the positive was very much the thread underlying discussions among OMEP delegates.

Another constant theme was that of individualization; the recognition that every child is his own self, and that a good teacher is not supposed to make him conform to a pattern, but instead to encourage his own individuality.

And to do this by emphasizing his strengths instead of his weaknesses.

These sensitive educators applauded the idea of children being allowed to choose their own toys, of their being able to mess about with water, sand, and mud when they wished. They were scathing in their estimate of a United States school that some visited where they saw a pond which the children were not allowed to wade in, and a mud hole which was carefully roped off.

They applauded the practice of letting children join singing groups in the classroom when and if they wanted; and frowned on the practice of dressing all the children in a nursery school in identical clothes. (The children had to take off their own clothes when they arrived and get into uniform garb.)

The educators were delighted to find that one preschool takes informal pictures of children on field trips, pastes them into a book, and then lets the children "read" the book to a child who didn't take the same trip.

Speakers from various underdeveloped countries spoke of their immense tasks in helping parents attain a more enlightened attitude about children. In some cultures, it is the mother who must be freed to realize her nurturing duties. In other areas it is the father who must recognize that children are people, too, with rights and privileges.

Several speakers who work with abandoned children reported a positive need for such children to be taken into homes.

And almost every speaker agonized over the breakdown in the family unit in the western world. While accepting the fact that too many children come from broken or breaking-apart homes, these educators also see that they must somehow find the cement which will reunite families.

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Spacious day

Earlier this summer Anthea and I went down for the day to a famous watering place on the south coast; though I must explain, not without a slight feeling of embarrassment, that we did not go for the sea, but to visit a secondhand bookshop. For it is not only traditional, but understandable and excusable, that an Englishman should long for a glimpse of the sea; the sea, we say, is in his blood, and there must come a day when, like the horse that smelleth the battle afar off, he sniffs the ozone from his city street, hears the thunder of the surge in the traffic, and cries "Ha! ha!—I must down to the sea again." And no one thinks it odd that he should travel a hundred miles to rest his eyes on salt water and barren sand.

♪ ♪ ♪

But a bookshop! The thing has an improbable, an extravagant, air. It carries an echo of Logan Pearsall Smith's dictum: "People say that life is the thing, but I prefer reading." A man, you may think, who will go so far for a bookshop because, presumably, he has exhausted all the bookshops at his door in London, is surely a fanatic, and one who thirsts not so much for the Pierian spring as for the printer's font. Well, well, I will not stay to defend myself; but let me tell you that on this occasion I found a copy of H. L. Lorimer's "Homer and the Monuments," that unique and wonderful book, for which I had been searching for years—and it will be long, I fancy, before any seaside lover picks up such a rewarding pebble as that on his beaches!

Nevertheless, after we left the shop I did have the notion that it would, perhaps, become me, as one with a seadog or two in his ancestry, to spend a few minutes "looking lazy at the sea." Anthea agreed reluctantly; for she is always inclined to regard the promenade of any watering place as a kind of vulgar grimace, a broad ingratiating grin, in which the town bares its white teeth and ogles the lovely and indifferent sea.

♪ ♪ ♪

It was some years since we had been in such an environment, and we found changes. Astonishingly, all was quiet on this southern front. No more, it appears, do minstrel raptures swell for the tripper, nor Pierrot and Punch compete for his favor; beside the esplanade were only putters and bowlers at their solemn rituals. Even the sands were no longer that golden plain at the world's end where castles rose as quickly under the spade as under Merlin's wand, where a vast company of young hopefuls came to search for the fortune that might lie in a mermaid's purse, or to hitch the wagon of their ambition to a starfish. There was, in fact, no one on the sands.

I must admit it was a dull, windy day, and a little early in the season; but all the same I felt that Time had run the sand through his hourglass, and sifted all the glamor out of it. Yet I was not by any means disappointed, and indeed it was only later that I noticed these changes; for as I stepped upon that great curve of seafront, I felt a sudden elation.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the past, swimming happily in the waves, I had tended to look back upon the walkers on the promenade as no more than dull and standoffish trifiers with the grand romance of the sea; but now, in an instant, I surprised their secret, I discovered the irresistible charm that brings the city-dweliers year after year to walk quietly in the precincts of the sea. For now I was in their case: I, too, was confined in a city — where most of us live in little boxes piled upon one another, as though we were battery hens; where all the time, in streets and tubes and buses and shops, we cannot help but jostle and elbow and tread upon one another; where our walls have not ears but, what is much worse, tongues, so that we know almost as well as our neighbor what he, and his children, and his television, are saying.

Yes, I came from a city, and now, in a flash, I was confronted by Elysium. By glorious, exquisite, overwhelming, unbelievable, empty Space! More beautiful, I thought, more satisfying and enchanting, than all the other far-famed attractions of nature.

I stood with my back to the houses, and wallowed in that space. I felt my spirits rising like yeast and making me positively light-headed—if I was not walking on air, I was walking on the rim of the world, and in another moment, like a genie who has had his bottle uncorked, I should float wispily into this magnificent emptiness! I was actually so far carried away as to catch Anthea's hand, and draw her into a pas de deux.

"What *is* the matter?" she demanded in astonishment.

"Space!" I cried ecstatically, at which she shook her head sadly.

♪ ♪ ♪

But there was more than the beauty of emptiness, there was vivacity; for at least one thing had not changed, and if the front was going down in the world, it was going down with all flags flying.

Now I do not know how it is with you, but like Wordsworth in the famous case of the rainbow, I find my heart leaps up when I behold a flag —a fine, emblazoned flag, taut and quivering in a stiff breeze, alive in every fold of its being. It matters nothing if it be flying to advertise an emporium or a bathing pool, it still speaks straight to the heart as the universal, age-old symbol of adventure, endeavor and sacrifice; a brave reminder of the endless annals of human effort, of great causes won, and causes gallantly lost, and of all those long watches through which it has been kept flying heroically—as men ever wait "Till danger's troubled night depart, And the star of peace return."

It is a reminder, but never a sad one; for, streaming in the wind, it is always, as Monet has so well shown in his picture of the front at Trouville, the very embodiment of exhilaration.

We had walked for a minute or two when Anthea broke the silence.

"Have you noticed," she inquired, "how little color there is in the sea today? Those rocks look like prunes in tapioca."

I stopped short.

"The sea!" I exclaimed.

I'd quite forgotten to look at it!

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Opening her hand

Now, opening her cautious hand,
She let the lightning bug recall
The just robbed world, his spot
in it,

And reassured, his lantern lit,
He spread his wings deliberately
And, winking, lumbered up the
night;

As if to help his ponderous flight,
She made one toss of one small
hand—
It was her gesture, letting go,

That offered drama to his slow,
Upward, intermittent arc
Dimensioning the shapeless dark.

PAUL O. WILLIAMS

Monument to Renaissance taste

St. Paul's Cathedral impresses a visitor so much by its grandeur, is so homogeneous and the whole is so balanced that the ingenuity the architect had to employ to achieve this is quite forgotten.

When one analyses the various elements of this great building, it is almost embarrassing to find so many reproductions of earlier works: the apse reminds one of Palladio and Inigo Jones; at the entrance to the transepts are copies of Pietro da Cortona; even the dome itself has echoes of Bramante and Michelangelo and owes something to Mansart. . . . One is tempted to ask what Wren himself invented. His genius (and his fertility of invention deserves no lesser name) consisted in his power to weld so many diverse elements into one single whole that is incomparable and, at the turn of the century, gave the splendour of English artistic achievement a lasting place in the history of Europe. . . .

Having said that, we may well revert to the question whether Baroque or classic influences had the upper hand here.

Wren became so increasingly at home with Roman art that at the end he might have been a Roman artist himself. The latest building carried out at St. Paul's might well have been directed by a pupil of Bernini. — From 'The Age of Grandeur," by Victor-L Tapié. Translated from the French by A. Ross Williamson. Copyright, 1960, Weidenfeld & Nicolson Ltd., London. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., New York.

By courtesy of Shore Galleries, Boston

"AEGEAN FISH": *Oil on masonite by Charles Wadsworth*

In the shallows of the clear Aegean Sea lies a pottery dish, relic of some former era, while, twisting and turning above it, two little fish swim about. We see stones on the bottom, and floating seaweed. There is a delicate suggestion of ethereal coolness.

Like some other Wadsworth paintings we have shown, this work came from a long sabbatical in Lindos, where the artist spent a year in a small Greek village. He wrote of that experience: "During the first few days in Lindos the painting went badly . . . it was only when I narrowed my attention and focused upon the simple universal forms of pottery I saw around me, and in the little museum in the city of Rhodes, that I began to get some grasp upon the whole very foreign experience."

His grasp became secure as he built up paintings of atmosphere — of the multiple whites of houses, dazzling against the ocher of dry earth; the limpid transparency of pure waters; the classic forms of amphora and krater. "Aegean Fish" combines these influences as he sets an ancient bowl in a watery tonality of crystalline thalo blue.

Explaining his choice of style and subject, Wadsworth said: "No man's invention is anything but puny and sterile alongside nature's. At his best the artist can make things which on a lower level partake of the spirit of nature. He can try to understand its glorious parsimony; its ability to repeat and combine and recombine in endless various fusion the simplest forms. . . . Hopefully, he can avoid aesthetic dogma in the process and mathematical formula."

Presently an instructor at The Commonwealth School, Boston, Charles Wadsworth spends his summers in Maine, where his family accompanies him. He is well represented in major museums: from the American west coast, where his painting is in the De Young Memorial Museum of San Francisco, to the eastern seaboard, where the Worcester Museum of Fine Arts and the Addison Gallery of American Art, as well as several others, own his work.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

La vie en Dieu

[This is a French translation of "Life in God," appearing on this page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page
[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

Il est encourageant de voir aujourd'hui combien de personnes acceptent avec empressement le fait que la vie continue après cette existence sur terre. Accepter cela, c'est reconnaître sincèrement le fait que c'est en s'appuyant sur Dieu que les humains doivent travailler à leur propre salut. Croire qu'ils peuvent échapper à une telle responsabilité en mourant, qu'ils n'ont pas vraiment besoin de lutter pour parvenir à la perfection, est aujourd'hui reconnu dans une certaine mesure comme une fausseté. Il nous faut obéir à l'injonction du Maître : « Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait » (Matthieu 5:48).

♪ ♪ ♪

Quelqu'un acceptera volontiers peut-être le fait que la vie est éternelle ; mais il lui faudra spiritualiser sa pensée pour abandonner le sentiment erroné que la mort est le marchepied de l'immortalité. Notre premier éveil à une plus haute et plus sainte idée de la vie nous donne un aperçu de l'immortalité et de la perfection présentes de tout moi véritable ; c'est un peu comme l'apôtre Jean, à Patmos, devant la vision d'un nouveau ciel et d'une nouvelle terre.

Cette vision spirituelle fortifie et soutient celui qui se hâte vers l'accomplissement de la promesse de Christ Jésus : « Comme Moïse éleva le serpent dans le désert, il faut de même que le Fils de l'homme soit élevé, afin que quiconque croit en lui ait la vie éternelle » (Jean 3:14, 15).

C'est au moyen de l'étude systématique de la Science de l'être que contient la Bible, et en obéissant à la divine loi d'amour, que l'on arrive à comprendre que la Vie est Dieu et que Dieu est Esprit, Amour, ni de la matière, ni dans la matière.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Baker Eddy, la Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne*, obtint une vue si claire de la vie réelle en l'Esprit qu'elle se sentit divinement pousée à écrire le livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, pour servir de guide à tous ceux qui cherchent à comprendre la signification spirituelle des Ecritures et à obéir au mandement du Maître, être parfait.

« Le rêve adamique », voilà comment la Science Chrétienne a dénommé la conscience erronée de la vie en tant que matérielle, vie qui commence avec la naissance et se termine par la mort. S'éveiller graduellement de ce rêve, jusqu'à devenir conscient de la réalité dont Dieu a doué l'homme, met en lumière l'union éternelle de l'homme avec la Vie divine. Pareille optique nous permet de reconnaître comme faisant partie du rêve de l'existence matérielle les caractéristiques du mal, ses conditions, ses épreuves, la mort même, et d'en venir à bout.

♪ ♪ ♪

Science et Santé déclare (p. 598) : « Un instant de conscience divine, la compréhension spirituelle de la Vie et de l'Amour, est un avant-goût de l'éternité. Cette vue élevée, obtenue et retenue lorsque la Science de l'être est comprise, franchirait, grâce au discernement spirituel de la vie, l'intervalle de la mort, et l'homme serait dans la pleine conscience de son immortalité et de son harmonie éternelle, où le péché, la maladie et la mort sont inconnus. »

Ainsi donc la mort cessera peu à peu de nous paraître une réalité à mesure que nos instants de conscience divine deviendront plus fréquents. En abandonnant la croyance erronée à la mort comme moyen de progrès ou bien comme réalité, nous progresserons rapidement vers le but qui est d'atteindre notre moi réel et impeccable en Dieu.

*Christian *Science* : prononcer 'kristienn 'saïenncə.

La traduction française de l'ouvrage fondamental de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures" par Mary Baker Eddy existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les salles de lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Life in God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is heartening today to see how many are eagerly accepting the fact that life continues after this earthly experience. Such acceptance is an honest recognition of the fact that mankind must work out their salvation through God. The belief that people can dodge such responsibility by dying, that there is no real need to strive for perfection, is in some measure being recognized as a falsity. The Master's command, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect" (Matthew 5:48), must be obeyed.

♪ ♪ ♪

An individual may readily accept the fact of eternal life; but if he is to yield up the mistaken notion that death is the steppingstone to immortality, his thought must be spiritualized. One's first awakening to a higher and holier concept of life brings a glimpse of the present perfection and eternality of all true selfhood and includes something of the vision of the new heaven and new earth that John beheld while on Patmos.

This spiritual vision strengthens and sustains the individual as he presses on to the fulfillment of Christ Jesus' promise, "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have eternal life" (John 3:14, 15).

The realization that Life is God and that God is Spirit, Love, neither in nor of matter, is attained through systematic study of the Science of being contained in the Bible and through obedience to God's law of love.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gained such a clear insight into real life in Spirit that she was divinely impelled to write the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," as a guide for all who seek to understand the spiritual meaning of Scripture and to obey the Master's injunction to be perfect.

Christian Science terms the false consciousness of life as material, as beginning with birth and ending with death, the Adam-dream. The gradual awakening from this dream to the God-given consciousness of reality brings to view man's eternal at-one-ment with divine Life. Such perception enables one to recognize evil traits, conditions, and experiences, including death, as part of the dream that life is material and thus conquer them.

♪ ♪ ♪

Science and Health states (p. 598): "One moment of divine consciousness, or the spiritual understanding of Life and Love, is a foretaste of eternity. This exalted view, obtained and retained when the Science of being is understood, would bridge over with life discerned spiritually the interval of death, and man would be in the full consciousness of his immortality and eternal harmony, where sin, sickness, and death are unknown."

Thus, as we let our moments of divine consciousness multiply, death will gradually cease to appear real to us. Losing the false belief in death as either an agent of progress or as a reality, we shall rapidly move toward the attainment of our real, sinless selfhood in God.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

Leben in Gott

[This is a German translation of "Life in God," appearing on this page]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich]

Es ist heute ermutigend festzustellen, wie viele bereitwillig die Tatsache akzeptieren, daß das Leben über das Erdendasein hinaus fortdauert. Wie die Anerkennung dieser Tatsache zeigt, ist die Menschheit der ehrlichen Überzeugung, daß sie ihre Seligkeit durch Gott ausarbeiten muß. Die Vorstellung, daß sich die Menschen dieser Verantwortung durch den Tod entziehen könnten und daß wirklich keine Notwendigkeit bestehe, nach Vollkommenheit zu streben, wird bis zu einem gewissen Grade als trügerisch erkannt. Dem Gebot des Meisters: „Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist" (Matthäus 5:48), muß Folge geleistet werden.

♪ ♪ ♪

Der einzelne mag ohne weiteres der Tatsache beipflichten, daß das Leben ewig ist; doch wenn er die irrtümliche Vorstellung vom Tod als Schrittstein zur Unsterblichkeit aufgeben soll, muß sein Denken vergeistigt werden. Wenn wir zum erstenmal zu einer höheren und heiligeren Lebensauffassung erwachen, erlangen wir einen Schimmer von der schon bestehenden Vollkommenheit und ewigen Fortdauer aller wahren Selbstheit und in gewissem Maße auch von dem neuen Himmel und der neuen Erde, die Johannes auf Patmos sah.

Dieses geistige Schauen stärkt und stützt den einzelnen, wenn er die Erfüllung der Verheißung Christi Jesu anstrebt: „Wie Mose in der Wüste die Schlange erhöht hat, so muß des Menschen Sohn erhöht werden, auf daß alle, die an ihn glauben, das ewige Leben haben" (Johannes 3:14, 15).

Die Erkenntnis, daß Leben Gott ist und daß Gott Geist, Liebe, ist, weder in noch von der Materie, wird durch Gehorsam gegen Gottes Gesetz der Liebe und durch das systematische Studium der Wissenschaft des Seins erlangt, die in der Bibel enthalten ist.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, erkannte das wahre Leben im Geist so klar, daß sie sich göttlich getrieben fühlte, das Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", zu schreiben, das allen denen ein Führer ist, die danach trachten, den geistigen Sinn der Heiligen Schrift zu verstehen und des Meisters Gebot zu gehorchen, vollkommen zu sein.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft* nennt das falsche Bewußtsein vom Leben als etwas Materiellem, als mit der Geburt beginnend und im Tode endend, den Adam-Traum. Das allmähliche Erwachen aus diesem Traum zu dem gottgegebenen Bewußtsein von der Wirklichkeit rückt das ewige Einssein des Menschen mit dem göttlichen Leben ins Blickfeld. Dadurch können wir die negativen Charakterzüge, Bedingungen und Erfahrungen, den Tod inbegriffen, als einen Teil des Traums erkennen, daß das Leben materiell ist, und sie somit überwinden.

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„Wissenschaft und Gesundheit" erklärt (S. 598): „Ein Augenblick göttlichen Bewußtseins oder das geistige Verständnis von Leben und Liebe ist ein Vorgeschmack der Ewigkeit. Diese erhabene Anschauung, die erhalten und festgehalten wird, wenn die Wissenschaft des Seins verstanden ist, würde die Zwischenzeit des Todes mit geistig erkanntem Leben überbrücken, und der Mensch würde in dem vollen Bewußtsein seiner Unsterblichkeit und seiner ewigen Harmonie sein, wo Sünde, Krankheit und Tod unbekannt sind."

Wenn wir also die Augenblicke göttlichen Bewußtseins in uns immer häufiger werden lassen, wird der Tod allmählich aufhören, uns als etwas Wirkliches zu erscheinen. Wenn wir die falsche Vorstellung ablegen, daß der Tod ein Mittel des Fortschritts oder eine Realität sei, werden wir schnelle Schritte zur Erlangung unserer wahren, sündlosen Selbstheit in Gott machen.

*Christian *Science*; sprich: kr'istjən s'aiəns.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Es kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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Gott zu finden.

Sie können ihm helfen, die Bibel zu verstehen, so daß er die Lehren Christi Jesu besser zu würdigen weiß. Durch das Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft können Sie einem Freund helfen, selbst herauszufinden, was die Christliche Wissenschaft ist und wie sie ihm von Nutzen sein kann.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section
Saturday, August 17, 1968

By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Bursting cities
. . . unloading population onto smaller towns

Alan Band Associates

London: Where to put all the people is a recurring question

The answer to a problem

By David P. Shaw
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

An antiquated cinema is a poor substitute for the sophisticated entertainment available in London or other big cities. But a home with a garden and the fragrant smell of newly cut hay drifting in from the countryside is compensation enough to many city dwellers now settled in one of England's overspill towns.

WHAT SHOULD HAPPEN WHEN cities are bursting at the seams?

Where do you house the people and the industry on which these cities thrive?

Overspill is the answer here in Britain. You overspill the population somewhere else. A place with more elbow room. Somewhere that is looking for controlled expansion.

The problem of overcrowding is magnified in Britain. Compared with the American average of 50 people per square mile, England and Wales tot up 810 per square mile.

Overspill is currently in the news. London, which has moved out nearly a quarter of a million people in 15 years, is negotiating overspill agreements with three West Country towns.

Town plans limit

At the same time, the ancient East Anglian borough of Thetford—one of the original London overspill towns—has decided it wants to limit the number of newcomers after 1972.

Thetford, once described as a town on the decline, has changed radically. Its population now is 10,000, twice what it was before Londoners began to pour in. Plans envisage natural growth and a further influx of newcomers to take the total forward to 20,000 by 1981.

Faced with making up their mind about another long-term agreement with the Greater London Council for another 3,000 expansion homes, Thetford's council at first said "yes." Now they have said, "We don't want to make another binding agreement."

But rehousing overspill — the word was coined in the 1950's when the then London County Council was looking around for authorities willing to accept London's industry and people—will continue for many years. It has become national policy.

Four hundred London-based firms alone, together with their employees and their families, have been moved in the past 15 years to places as far apart as Gainsborough in Lincolnshire and Bodmin in the West Country.

Several British towns have discussed whether overspill, from whatever source, would be a good thing for their local economy: Barnstaple, a West Country seaside resort, decided recently overspill was not for it; Swindon, in Wiltshire which has accommodated many families under a plan of its own design, is talking with the GLC about taking newcomers.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government says overspill is still "a pressing problem"—not only in the capital city but in the provinces: in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Bristol.

New towns have often been developed from existing communities. This has happened at Bracknell in Berkshire, Crawley in Sussex, and Corby, a steel town in Northamptonshire. A whole new town has been built at Cumbernauld in Scotland. Others are planned. A giant new complex catering to a quarter of a million people will arise in the Buckinghamshire hills at Milton Keynes.

Banbury in Oxfordshire, a typically British market town and well known for its cross of nursery rhyme fame (Ride a cock horse to Banbury Cross/To see a fine lady upon a white horse) is unique. It has accepted overspill from two cities: London and Birmingham.

Many problems involved

But moving vast numbers of people about involves solving many social problems.

Homes have to be ready to receive the newcomers. Shops, social centers, church and youth club facilities must have been scheduled.

Some Londoners immediately miss the companionship of neighbors and the bright lights and wealth of entertainment opportunities offered by the capital city. The country townships on which the newcomers descend have perhaps an antiquated cinema and, if they are fortunate, a local hall which is the town's social center.

More often than not, if the newcomers want entertainment they must take a rail journey or drive of 20 or 30 miles.

How do the authorities go about attracting newcomers?

First they decide if they want them. Then they get in touch with the city authority most likely to provide them. Hundreds of inquiries are made by firms wishing to move out of the great cities each year.

It usually takes anything up to two years from the time a firm has decided "we will move" to the time production begins in the new factory.

A London-based maker of insecticide and household chemicals announced in March it was moving to Thetford in the autumn of 1969.

A coachload of workers accompanied by their wives then drove out of London through the highly productive fertile acres of East Anglia to Thetford. They saw the location of their new factory, the other factories on the town's industrial estate, the groups of neat brick houses with small trim gardens.

They had a close look at the town, straddling the main London-to-Norwich road.

Their verdict: It looks very pleasant. But isn't it quiet after London?

Latest statistics show seven bulging British cities are tackling growth problems. Birmingham is currently engaged on 15 overspill plans; Bristol, 4; Liverpool, 2; Manchester, 3; Newcastle, 2; Salford, 1; Wolverhampton, 4, and the expert, the Greater London Council, 30.

Banbury borough council decided several years ago on a policy of growth. This meant doubling the 20,000 population by 1981. Today Banbury has reached the halfway stage: population is about 27,000.

Expansion welcome

Expansion is very welcome, explains assistant town clerk Charles E. Lea. But it has to be without detriment to the town.

Having embarked on a plan, it is easy to let a town grow and grow, adds housing manager Terry Nethercott. A plan that would have meant Banbury's growing to 70,000 "would have smothered the town."

First moves in this town's expansion came in 1960-61. The first houses were up by 1962. Now one estate is completed. Roads are laid for future expansion, and work on the town's industrial estate also is proceeding apace.

An £8 million ($19.2 million) food plant has been built in the new industrial sector and there's still room for further expansion. A firm supplying the motor industry with spares is in operation. Altogether eight firms are either now building their premises in Banbury or are negotiating to move there.

Not so many years ago industries based in the town served the farming country around it. Now the products range from food to highly skilled engineering work, the making of aquariums, commercial dry-cleaning equipment, plastics, and light fittings.

Many of the newcomers live in council houses (British council houses are for low-paid workers and are subsidized by government housing grants). "You won't find better council houses," says Mr. Nethercott. Others live in homes they have bought themselves.

A tour of the council-housing areas would confound any critics who glibly write of "vistas of yellow brick." Neat, modern, centrally heated houses with parking spaces or garages line the roads. Rents, inclusive of rates (local taxes), average £4 and 10s ($10.8) weekly.

Gardens are fenced or hedged, trees planted alongside the pathways, and street lighting functioning before some houses were even completed. Many houses are interconnected by paths leading to the shopping center nearby. No vehicles need to approach them or cause playing children concern.

In fields nearby sheep graze. Country noises fill the air. Yet only a mile away 10,000 vehicles an hour rumble along the intercity highway serving the industrial complex of the Midlands.

The coming of new industry and population to a town like Banbury has helped boost the need for better educational and health facilities. They will go on improving into the 1970's.

General Foods, Ltd., moved its manufacturing and distribution setup to Banbury in March, 1966. The operation involved an investment of £8 million and the moving from Birmingham, more than 40 miles away, of 2,000 people.

The company wanted to centralize its operations. Its plants and offices were scattered in Birmingham. Top of the short list of five suitable towns was Banbury.

'Major social experiment'

The present site was acquired in January, 1963. Building soon commenced, and warehousing facilities became available at Banbury within two years. The move is described by communications manager John Davis as a "major social experiment. No one has moved that number of people over that distance."

Keep the people informed of what you are doing. Gain their confidence, then keep it. Those were the keynotes of the move.

Economically it has turned out sound. The new location is ideally suited for the receipt of raw materials and the distribution of finished products. It has proved a social success also. The workers are happy.

But this is where Banbury becomes unique: Birmingham newcomers found they were being joined at work by Londoners. Key posts were filled by the workers from Birmingham. Extra staff was recruited through Banbury's jobs-and-homes link with the Greater London Council. Londoners seem happy in their new surroundings; Birmingham folk, too.

Many newcomers have achieved a great ambition: living in a home of their own. And here it is a home with its own back garden — and a view.

Alan Band Associates

Oxfordshire landmark
"Ride a cock horse to . . ."

Alan Band Associates

Pedestrians shop in comfort in England's new overspill towns

★McGovern defines stance on vice-presidential bid

Continued from Page 1

respect his judgment in his statement. It was clear. It was the right decision.

What are your chances?

Only if Humphrey and McCarthy deadlock. I announced because I discovered that many Kennedy delegates hadn't moved to Humphrey or McCarthy. Plus, there were many uncommitted delegates. It might be easier to decide on me. I recognize this is a long shot.

Are you taking anything away from Humphrey?

No evidence of it—from either Humphrey or McCarthy. We've getting Kennedy votes and votes that were uncommitted.

Might Johnson still get into this?

That's out of the question.

How did [Pierre] Salinger and [Frank] Mankiewicz join your campaign?

Stipends described

They volunteered—before I announced. They're talking to California delegates now.

Are they being paid?

Mankiewicz is getting expenses and modest payment. Salinger is getting expenses.

We don't need much money—we won't have rallies, TV, and so on. The principal expenses will be hotel rooms in Chicago, telephone bills.

Where is the money coming from?

Contributions.

From a broad base?

Yes.

How deep is the bitterness between McCarthy and Humphrey supporters?

There is friction between staff. No more than the ordinary for a campaign at this date, perhaps.

What would you accept as a Vietnam plank?

I won't support a plank that implies we've been right. I'd publicly repudiate it. I won't take a walk, though, I've described our policy there as a disaster. I won't support anything that says otherwise.

I don't have any problem supporting Humphrey as against Nixon.

I wouldn't have declared my candidacy just for the Vietnam plank. I thought I had a chance. The combination of these two factors brought me into the race.

A strong Vietnam plank would make this effort worthwhile.

Challenge explored

What of the Southern challenge?

I'll support seating of the Mississippi loyalists. Georgia is probably unrepresentative. I'm sympathetic to the challenge there—but I will remain open until I know. I don't know enough about Alabama and Texas.

Is an accommodation possible on the Vietnam plank? Will Humphrey welcome a strong peace plank?

He can't win the election otherwise. There is enormous disenchantment with the war in this country. It's going to be tough to pursue the policy of previous years. If Humphrey could run on a peace plank the convention gave him, it would ease the way for him.

Where is Humphrey on this—on Vietnam?

Humphrey has never indicated in private anything he hasn't said in public. I admire him for this.

Must he repudiate LBJ's position?

If he supports the plank, that's as far as he need go.

What if the bombing stopped right before the nomination. Would that take the steam out of the issue?

Just stopping the bombing—probably not. If we would ease off in our commitments to [Vice-President Nguyen Cao] Ky and [President] Thieu, we'd get more representative government. I hope we'll stop our open-end commitment to whatever they do — that we're there 100 percent no matter what.

We should make it clear that we want representative government. Putting the presidential candidate, Truong Dinh Dzu, in jail for five years was the last straw. All he did was advocate a negotiated settlement of the war. Then they ask American boys to die for this. It's too much.

It will be hard to get Humphrey's support of this plank. He's not in the position to lead, but he might find it useful to run on it.

Won't Johnson have some role of restraint in resisting this sort of plank?

Some. There are many articulate doves on that committee.

Won't the Democrats have the same problem as the Republicans? Many hawks—Southerners? Won't [Rep. Hale] Boggs [of Louisiana] predominate?

I don't know. If so, we won't get the Vietnam plank needed to win the election and win the war.

How much have you talked to Humphrey about the Vietnam plank?

Not much. I had a long talk with him in early '65. I advised that he not get involved too closely. It's quite clear that this advice carried little weight. I've talked with him only briefly since.

Where has McCarthy fallen short on the cities?

In his concept of the presidency. His concept is not an activist role in the FDR, Woodrow Wilson, or JFK tradition. It's a more passive role. He sees too much intervention by the President under Johnson. I agree—on the foreign scene, but not on the domestic. Johnson was at his best in '64 and '65, pushing domestic legislation through. History will look at him most favorably during that period.

● McCarthy is not arousing the conscience of the country on this. He couldn't. Nor could he push Congress. I get the impression that McCarthy thinks that if the war ends, much money will flow into the domestic scene, to solve domestic problems. It is not that easy. We need strong presidential leadership—to reconstruct the cities, to heal racial strife, to control the military and industrial complex.

Wasn't Sen. Robert F. Kennedy critical of the present administration on domestic affairs?

But he didn't advocate a passive presidency.

You, as well as RFK, believe that more should be done on the local level?

A strong president doesn't mean taking responsibility away from the local level. It is harder to exert leadership in this sort of context than to do it all from Washington.

How does this view of yours differ from conservatism, the old liberalism?

The difference is in the money. There still must be large federal sources of revenue. [Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare John W.] Gardner is right. For sources for money—for one possibility—we must look to the military sector. Excess funds are going into military gadgetry—that actually weakens our defense.

Anything wrong with President Johnson's firmness in his leadership in Vietnam?

I don't object to his leadership—just to the way he's used it in Vietnam. I was one of the first to speak out on Vietnam. The notion that we have the responsibility to settle civil conflicts is wrong. I'd like to see us do the things we can do best abroad—such as support the UN and foreign assistance. We should lessen the role of the CIA [Central Intelligence Agency]. This isn't isolationist or weak, but intelligent.

Your position requires Hanoi's cooperation. Isn't this impossible?

They won't talk until we stop bombing. I would stop the bombing for other reasons. The Paris talks won't be meaningful until the bombing stops. Open-end assurances to Saigon make it more difficult to negotiate. Why not let the NLF [National Liberation Front] into the negotiations?

Secretary of State Dean Rusk says that standard Communist tactics are to say "no" and "no" again and that we shouldn't make any concessions. There has to be give and take on both sides. Has there been this?

There has been easing on the ground.

Back on politics — can a floor fight happen?

Yes—if a satisfactory Vietnam plank is not obtained. I am hopeful of getting an acceptable plank. Otherwise, there must and will be a floor fight. O'Donnell, Morse, Pell, others—these and others are the doves on the committee.

Will Senator McCarthy get a satisfactory Vietnam plank?

He may get what he wants. He may have to compromise on the wording — but he's proposing what I am [proposing] and what Kennedy did.

You're not proposing a denunciation of the administration?

No—but no praise.

Does Senator McCarthy want an indictment?

There is no indication of it.

Will you testify before the platform committee?

Yes, I think on Tuesday. McCarthy would rather have the issue than the plank. I don't. I'll be active on the floor if necessary. I won't be a delegate, but I'll be active, somehow, on the floor.

What is Senator McCarthy's feeling of your candidacy?

He's not very happy. He doesn't like the implication that people feel another candidate is necessary.

How about the decision made in President Kennedy's administration—the significant commitment of troops he made in Vietnam?

I deplored it then. It was a more bitter mistake than Cuba.

Why did you take no public position on it [U.S. involvement in Vietnam] then? You asked Mr. Humphrey to do that?

I didn't ask Humphrey to do that. I just asked him to be silent, not to advocate it. I didn't ask for repudiation. That would have been equivalent to resignation. I'd have had to resign, too, since I was a part of the Kennedy administration.

McCarthy proposes equally unsatisfactory views on the platform, could you serve as a compromise?

In suggesting language.

But I don't think McCarthy is more of a critic of Vietnam than I — I feel as strongly.

If there is a floor situation where Senator

But I could make a contribution in language acceptable to the delegates. I want a platform that is constructive.

Who wins in a Humphrey-vs.-Nixon race?

It will be a tough fight. A hard, tough race. It will be hard to stop Nixon.

Artists in Thailand: 'How can I leave?'

ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

By Henry W. Koller
Bangkok

As the only country in Southeast Asia which has never been subjected to foreign rule, Thailand has been able to maintain its own artistic style, subject only to a tradition whose influence continues in an unbroken line up to the present.

The situation is unique in that foreign ideas make themselves felt only after a considerable time has elapsed. The fashions of the day, as discussed as they may be in other lands, are noticed here only by a few interested artists who, while they may enjoy an occasional experiment, would rarely be inclined to exhibit the results in public.

Not for fame or fortune

Much of the best work in the country is done by men who do not seek personal fame or fortune. They labor in the manner of their ancestors as staff artists of the government or the royal household, secure in the knowledge that their works contribute substantially to the artistic wealth of a nation which has long been famed for the splendor of its art.

Thus the Government Department of Fine Arts employs currently nine sculptors who are kept busy creating national monuments, portraits, and religious art. The director, Thanit Yupo, assigns the best suited artists to the various tasks and his decisions are generally cheerfully accepted. He is also responsible for obtaining the necessary materials and financing.

A planned full-length portrait for the State Railways, for instance, had to be cut down to half-size when it was determined that funds would be insufficient for the larger size.

New image of Buddha

At this writing, Amnaj Puang Sumnieng was at work on a portrait of Queen Sirikit which is to be used as the model for special gold coins being struck during August when the Queen celebrates the completion of the third cycle of her life with her 36th birthday, 12 years being considered one cycle in Thailand.

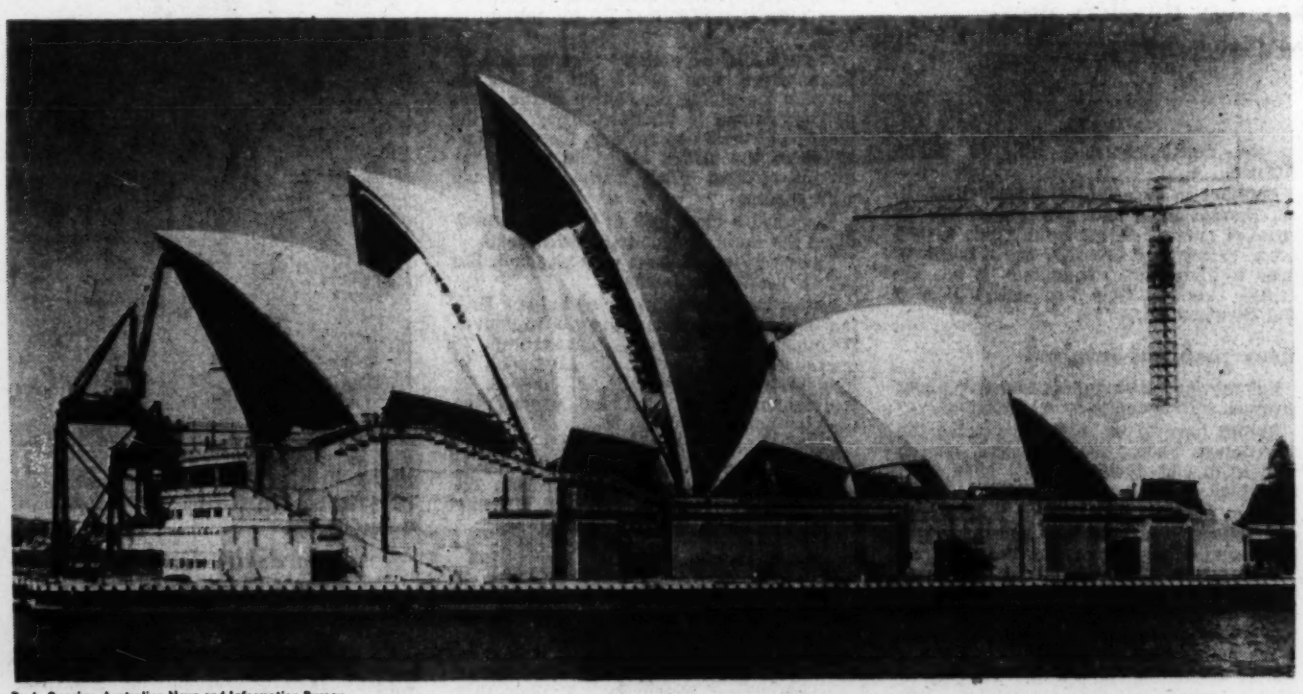
Paitun Muongsamboon, who had done similar work on the occasion of King Bhumibol's anniversary, is currently using a studio at the Royal Palace at the special request of the King. He is creating a new image of the Buddha which will be cast in sufficient numbers so that a copy may be sent to each provincial Governor's office.

The King, who takes a great interest in all arts, had been very pleased with a portrait of his revered former teacher, Buddhist Abbot Wachisayanalong which Paitun created for the Borovonivet Temple, the former home of the priest. In this case, the cost of the monument was borne by the King and other former students of the Abbot.

As used to be the custom centuries ago in Italy, important works are frequently assigned to a group of sculptors rather than to individual artists. A larger than life-size monument to Thai heroes of the past is one of the latest projects of the Fine Arts Department. Some of the planned 12 figures are nearing completion, while others are not yet begun. One man will coordinate his work with that of his fellow artists but all will be given a free hand in the execution of their assigned tasks.

There is no pressure from either government or monarch to adhere to one particular style. The execution is left to the conscience of the artists who frequently enjoy experimenting with nontraditional forms.

However, all of them seem aware, more than most of their Western colleagues, that their officially commissioned creations are intended to endure the passing of centuries. As one of them told me, "I have had some tempting offers from abroad. I have rejected them. How can I leave when my King and my people want me to work for them?"



By A. Ozopins, Australian News and Information Bureau

Sydney Opera House

. . . rises in Australia, where the final stage of construction has begun after nine years of work. The sail-like roof shells are seen here above Bennelong Point, the tallest reaching as high as a 20-story building. Officials of New South Wales hope the main concert hall will be ready for an opening in 1971.

The tragicomic 'Boys in the Band'

By Alan N. Bunce
New York

Perhaps it is a commentary on the malaise of our times that homosexuality is no longer a novelty in the theater here. "Staircase," for example, took a seriocomic look at the subject through the eyes of two aging barbers. "Fortune and Men's eyes" was a startling and long-overdue treatment of forced deviation in prisons. "The Latent Heterosexual" is slated for production next season. And films like "The Leather Boys" have handled the problem with a degree of sensitivity.

With "The Boys in the Band," at Theater Four, the problem itself constitutes the basis of an off-Broadway hit that has occasioned much discussion. Mart Crowley's study of the lives of homosexuals combines finely woven dialogue with an apparently authentic understanding of these tragically twisted emotions. Its widely favorable reception by press and public stems in part from the play's underlying attitude of honesty and compassion. It acknowledges the problems of this special world without being an apologia.

Appalling picture

Two roommates plan a birthday party for a friend. Through comic give and take of the dialogue, Mr. Crowley builds an appalling picture of the boyhood of one roommate, Mike, his destructively possessive mother, the pathology of his stunted emotional growth.

Yet as the celebrants arrive—all male—the dialogue maintains an airy glibness that makes full use of the opportunities for humor in the bizarre. Hackneyed gags come out with an odd slant in this flippant milieu. Director Robert Moore has made a lively pattern of the lurid, fast-flying jibes as the boys maintain a running mockery of "square" conventions.

But the real force of Mr. Crowley's work comes as Mike turns to baiting Alan, a former roommate whom he tries to goad into confessing bisexual leanings. Alan's long-delayed entrance is a ludicrous scene that becomes a wracking "game of truth," with each boy pouring out some forlorn story of unfulfilled longing early in life.

Not caricatures

Mike is as obnoxious a creature as clever writing and good acting can make him. And within this character Mr. Crowley finds the self-torturing conflicts that he feels typify the agony of the homosexual. Mike's horrifying, weeping despair at the end—for what he does to others because he hates himself so much—leaves no room in the play for the argument that homosexuals, left to their own devices, are quite happy in their way of life.

Under Mr. Moore's direction, the company is quick, sure, and highly persuasive. Except for one well-done gag figure, these are not lisping caricatures. Beneath Mike's cheerful dissembling, Kenneth Nelson finds and makes credible the well of vitriol on which the plot rests.

Peter White makes Alan a convincing, only-half-unwilling victim of their "game." And Leonard Fry turns Harold into a waspish, tortured, supremely sardonic figure who is alternately funny and pitiable.

The company Picasso keeps

The extent to which Picasso has become an institution in the United States may be measured by the news that the Life magazine will devote its year-end double issue to the artist. It will be the first time in 14 years of such special issues of the magazine that the subject to be treated is an individual. Some of the previous subjects have been Christianity, the American woman, the city, the movies, the Bible and the sea. Picasso seems to keep impressive company.

Burke in mystery

Paul Burke has been signed by producer Bob Goldstein to costar in the psychological murder mystery, "You Can't Win 'Em All," a B.G. 6 Production for Warner Bros.-Seven Arts.

The star of TV's "Twelve O'Clock High" series, Mr. Burke appeared recently in "Valley of the Dolls" and "The Thomas Crown Affair."

An Apache first

By the Associated Press

Ducle, N.M.

Two women became the first female members in the Jicarilla Apache Tribal Council recently. They are Mrs. Leonard Gonzales and Mrs. Henry Callado.

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Uneasy truce holds off 'revolt' by New York City police

By George H. Favre
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

New York's incipient police revolt is in a state of uneasy truce.

After days of threats to issue "guidelines" that would encourage patrolmen to disregard "unlawful" orders of their superior officers, the Patrolmen's Benefit Association (PBA) brought forth a document that could be endorsed all the way from the Mayor's office to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The two-page mimeographed pink sheet contains nothing more revolutionary than verbatim excerpts from the police department's rules and procedures, the penal law, and the code of criminal procedure. All of these are part of the policeman's regular police-academy training.

Nevertheless, as so often happens, New York City in this instance once more provides an in-depth case study of a nationwide problem.

The threatened revolt here arose from a dispute between the PBA and City Hall. That dispute still exists. Somewhere in between is Commissioner Howard R. Leary, an appointee of Mayor John V. Lindsay.

Issues identified

John J. Cassese, tough-talking head of the PBA to which most of the city's 29,000 policemen belong, says the issue is "law and order."

Mayor Lindsay, with a steely glint in his blue eyes, says the issue is "justice."

Commissioner Leary says the issue is obedience to "the department's military chain of command."

The basic questions being raised here are precisely those that send sympathetic reverberations shivering across the continent each time a political candidate calls for "law and order" in front of a microphone and TV camera.

They include:

- May the letter of the law be bent or broken without fear of arrest or punishment, when illegal acts are committed in the name of social justice and social protest?
- Are property values of more importance than human values—or even human life?
- Does a policy of restraint by the police in acting to control mobs encourage further violence, theft, disrespect for the law, and, ultimately, anarchy?

Here in New York the present state of the revolt is one of surface equilibrium. All parties concerned have stated their emphatic loyalty to the letter of the law. Also their equally emphatic disagreement over how the letter is to be interpreted, and by whom.

Interference charged

The moment of truth may come with the next public demonstration that threatens to get out of hand or the next clash between police and blacks in the ghetto.

Mr. Cassese, who is a uniformed patrolman as well as head of the PBA, has charged that City Hall is interfering with the police department in the performance of its duty.

"Others than superior officers of the po-
on the NBC "Today" show.
lice department have directed police operations" at various times of demonstrations and civil disorders, he charges. Asked to name individuals, he identified Barry H. Gottehrer and Sid Davidoff, aides to Mayor Lindsay as having intervened personally in police efforts to control a protest demonstration.

In addition, Mr. Cassese insists that since Mayor Lindsay appointed Police Commissioner Leary to his post 2½ years ago, the commissioner has followed a general policy, dictated by City Hall, of "restraint and efforts at temperance" in handling actual or potential riot situations.

Viewpoint sketched

It is generally accepted that the Mayor's attitude (as reflected in the report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, of which the Mayor was vice-chairman) leans in this direction. The theory is that human lives are more important than property, and that the sight of blood enrages an already keyed-up crowd and turns it into a rioting, looting, burning mob.

Mayor Lindsay, however, disclaims any control over the police department. He has remained tight-lipped in the current situation. But he issued a four-sentence statement Aug. 15 noting that "the only issue now is who runs the police department. It can only be the police commissioner through the established chain of command."

Mr. Cassese supports this statement, but insists that if this is the Mayor's viewpoint, it has been observed in the breach.

Commissioner Leary denies he has ever issued any directives that policemen overlook violations of the law. In response to Mr. Cassese's earlier advice to policemen to ignore "unlawful orders" from superior officers, the commissioner teletyped an order to all police commands.

Duties spelled out

He wrote that "the members of the police department are charged with the duty of enforcing the law and maintaining order. . . . The commissioner alone has the lawful authority to direct the operations, administration, and discipline of the department."

In addition, Commissioner Leary ordered any policeman who is instructed not to enforce the law, "to provide full information and a detailed report" to the commissioner.

At the same time, he warned that any policeman "who fails to respond to the orders of a superior officer will be promptly subjected to disciplinary action."

Mr. Cassese agrees with everything in the commissioner's order. He would add, however, the word "lawful" to the warning that a policeman failing to "respond to the [lawful] orders of a superior officer" will be disciplined.

The key to this apparently circular argument is Mr. Cassese's answer to a reporter's question, on who should interpret whether an order is lawful. "Every individual policeman," was Mr. Cassese's reply

Restraints charged

Mr. Cassese offers no written evidence to show that policemen have been given "unlawful" orders to ignore law violations. Bu he says. "The patrolmen report back to us that they are told 'Don't rock the boat,' or, 'Walk a cloud [go soft on violators].' "

"The men are fed up," he says, citing the July 10 demonstration in front of city hall, when 1,500 black youths rioted. "Our men had to stand by and watch demonstrators destroy public and private property," Mr. Cassese said. "Cars were destroyed in front of our eyes, and there was nothing we could do about it."

McCarthy hits Johnson peace-talk 'inflexibility'

Compiled from Associated Press and Reuters dispatches

New York

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy attacked the Johnson administration's stance in the Vietnam peace talks while other aspirants for the Democratic presidential nomination expressed diverse views on the terms "law," "order," and "justice."

Senator McCarthy, in remarks at a Madison Square Garden rally, said the Johnson administration at the Vietnam peace talks is upholding "inflexible and unrealistic diplomatic terms making a political solution of the war impossible."

Senator McCarthy also released a list of "the kind of men I'd like to have in my Cabinet." The list included Sen. W. J. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas for secretary of state and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York or Gov. Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey for secretary of housing and urban affairs.

Washington

Sen. George S. McGovern assailed "empty-headed cries in some quarters" for

The campaign trail

law and order, asserting that "that phrase has an undertone of racism to it that will agitate the lawlessness and discontent" in the nation.

The South Dakota Democrat made the comment in response to a question at the National Press Club, where he spoke as part of his last-minute presidential campaign. In the course of the exchange he admitted his belated effort to win the Democratic nomination is based mainly on telephone calls and mass-media coverage.

"Law and order without justice is a very hollow slogan," Senator McGovern said, noting that "Hitler did a pretty good job of preserving law and order."

San Diego, Calif.

Richard M. Nixon's strategists would like to see Gov. Ronald Reagan of California campaign nationally for the GOP ticket, particularly in the South and other conservative areas.

Mr. Nixon conferred with Governor Reagan and a group of Republican leaders who are expected to represent the GOP presidential nominee in vote-seeking appearances.

Mr. Nixon will base his strategy on the major cities, spending at least half his campaign time in just eight industrial states, a leading Republican organizer said.

William H. Rentschler, chairman of the "Illinois for Nixon committee" said Mr. Nixon would concentrate on Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

Minneapolis

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey said the Republican platform had "empty promises" and he dubbed the GOP party "the Nixiecrats."

Mr. Humphrey, in a speech prepared for the United Federation of Postal Workers in the city where he used the Mayor's office as a political springboard to national prominence, gave his toughest talk so far against Republican presidential nominee Richard M. Nixon.

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The Christian Science Monitor

What climate for future?

Research slant on business ethics

The trend of business

By Richard A. Nenneman

Business and financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

BUSINESS

Many a man has tried to practice his religion in his business.

A new organization is encouraging groups of men to apply the values they have learned through their religious experience to the solving of problems spawned by major changes in technology and even the form of business organization — problems generally beyond the scope of any one individual to cope with alone.

Dynamism discovered

The Boston Industrial Mission (BIM) is one of 10 now operating in this country, patterned after the first Industrial Mission started in Sheffield, England, after the war by Bishop Wickham of the Church of England.

Each mission, supported by grants from a wide variety of local church organizations, undertakes to involve businessmen in its area who are interested in thinking about the social and moral implications of their work.

The Rev. Scott Paradise, who came to Boston three years ago, after working in the Detroit Industrial Mission for eight years, has laid out a unique pattern for BIM—the effects of the research-and-development firm on society.

Crutch absent

Surveying the Boston scene, he was impressed with the dynamism the newer R&D firms had given to the new Boston. He comments on the joy with which young Ph.D.'s who often head their own companies carry on their work, in contrast to a residue of feeling in some of the heavy manufacturing centers that work, after all, contains more drudgery than joy.

But this same exuberance for work that comes from exploring new frontiers also causes a special moral concern for these same businessmen, the Rev. Mr. Paradise holds. "A manufacturer can justify anything he makes by saying that people want to buy it," he says.

By contrast, an R&D firm cannot fall back on this crutch. What it decides to spend its time on today may significantly affect the shape of our lives 10 years from now. And it is largely free to decide in what area to use its expertise.

Because BIM has zeroed in on R&D companies, it is not so concerned with immediate problems as most of the other industrial missions. Some of the others are busy dealing with the confrontation in the ghetto, with training programs.

Military-industrial link

BIM, on the other hand, is looking at the long-term nature of the work done by Boston firms. The new technology has the power to eliminate poverty, for instance. But that same technology has helped to change the nature of work and of man's involvement as an individual economic unit. Thus, the Rev. Mr. Paradise hopes that "a group convened by BIM can examine the conventional assumptions about poverty, charity, justice, and work. . . ."

BIM is also concerned about the role of the military-industrial complex which General Eisenhower warned of and also about whether the impersonal corporate form has challenged some of our assumptions about the democratic process.

The vehicle for bringing these concerns to light is the seminar, which the tiny BIM staff helps organize. Occasional meetings are held in which interested businessmen appraise one of these particular problems from the viewpoint of their religious background and own personal insights.

The personal element is vital, notes the Rev. Mr. Paradise, who says there is far more disagreement on issues between members of the same formal religious body (whatever it is) than between different denominations themselves.

Says David Dayton, new chairman of BIM's board of trustees, "Our work is not short term, but it is eminently practical."

Aim is social good

He is typical of some of the thoughtful young men in Boston's R&D community. After 12 years with other companies, Mr. Dayton, an electronics engineer, has just formed his own firm, Synergistic Technology. The purposes of the company, he says, have been strongly influenced by his association with BIM.

The immediate aim of BIM he defines quite simply: to affect for social good the existing business structure.

Mr. Dayton is succeeding Robert O'Brien, president of Bio-Dynamics, Inc., in Cambridge. Bio-Dynamics has done numerous safety studies and developed new physical-fitness equipment.

There is an implicit argument behind bringing business executives together to consider long-range business decisions in the light of religious training. It is that they will give more thought to them together than they might singly, as well as that joint discussion may act as a catalyst in showing the relation between technical business decisions and their long-run effect on the human environment we all share—and hope to improve.

Kick the tire, light the fire

With astute bargaining, shoppers can save substantial outlays on a new 1968 model—though depreciation may cancel much of their savings. Buying at the absolute bottom dollar, however, should take a back seat to buying from a reputable dealer.

'68 auto a bargain? Double-check the '69's

By Richard C. Halverson

Business and financial writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Cross the Continental Mark III off the list of good bargains available on 1968 new cars. Demand for the new luxury car is so high that dealers are getting $9,500—even though the sticker lists a suggested price of $8,500.

More typical of year-end pricing, however, is the Chevrolet Impala offered for $2,975, sticker price $3,604. Through hard-nosed bargaining, such discounts from list are common on cars in the $3,000-$4,000 bracket. Lesser discounts can be expected in the $2,000-$3,000 range.

Yet the vision of saving scads of money by buying a new car at the tag-end of a model year may disappear after a closer look.

In today's fiercely competitive auto business, the sticker price is just a reference point. Some dealers will be offering whopping discounts on the 1969 models the day after they come out.

The same dealer offering the '68 Impala for $2,975 will sell the 1969 model for just $100 more — plus the probable price increase. But even adding a $100 price increase to the $100 saving on a '68 doesn't equal the extra depreciation on the '68, compared to the '69.

Margin narrows

In some states, such as Massachusetts, smaller bites for state excise taxes or license fees add to out-of-pocket savings on a '68, but the over-all total still falls short of the higher depreciation.

Take a new car traded in after two calendar years. Though brand new, a '68 is already considered a year old. Two years from now it will be three years old on a trade-in.

The average difference in value now between similarly equipped two-year-old and three-year-old Impalas is $300. As the cars age, however, the margin narrows. For example, the gap closes to $160 between a four-year-old and a five.

Now the savings on the year-end car begin to appear. Hence bank car-loan officers say that an owner comes out ahead on buying a car at the tag end of the model year only if he intends to keep it more than three years.

Another consideration is the widespread prediction that new-car warranties on the '69's will be drastically cut back to 24 months or 24,000 miles from five years and 50,000 on the drive train. If a buyer plans to keep his car longer than two years, getting a longer warranty on a '68 may be of value.

Ample stocks cited

Unlike last year, when many dealers ran out of cars before the next year's models came in, dealers report ample stocks of most models. As of Aug. 1, inventories totaled 1,550,000 new cars, up 32.5 percent from 1,170,000 on that date a year ago.

That represents a 70-day supply at the new-car selling rate of 21,901 per day set Aug. 1-10. And there are only six weeks left before Ford and General Motors introduce their cars Sept. 27. And less than five weeks before Chrysler's new entries debut Sept. 19.

Customers can figure their own rough margin for dickering. Dealers buy their cars from the factory at discounts from the sticker price ranging from about 17 percent on compacts to 22 percent on standard-size cars. On expensive makes, such as Cadillac, discounts run around 25 percent.

On accessories, dealer markups run much higher. Therefore, the larger the car—and the more it's loaded down—the more room for haggling.

After paying $25 to prepare a car for delivery and $25-$50 to his salesman for commissions, dealers normally figure on a margin of about $250 more than they pay the factory. But at this time of year, many dealers will settle for a $100 markup, or even just slightly more than their cost.

Comparison urged

Hefty factory rebates enable dealers now to slash prices and still turn a reasonable profit. Factory bonuses vary from $50 to $125 or more, depending on whether the dealer makes his sales quota. On expensive makes the rebate can be $250.

Price cuts are normally hidden in extra trade-in allowances on the old car. To get

Stretching your dollar

at actual discounts, automen advise shopping on a "clean deal" basis—without talking trade-in.

For accurate price comparisons, they suggest asking several big-city dealers for their best price on the model you're interested in, equipped as you want it. Make sure they are quoting prices on the same specifications, down to the trim on the steering wheel.

Because of heavy competitive pressures, their prices on an identical model normally will run within $50 of one another.

Buyers won't necessarily get a better deal after the new '69 models appear. Factory rebates on leftover '68's automatically become a straight 5 percent of the dealer price. Well-run dealerships are under no pressures to sell their leftovers at a loss.

Generally speaking a large-volume dealer will be able to offer a better price than a small-scale outlet. And his willingness to sharpen his pencil depends on how large a stock he has on hand.

Evasion indicated

Selecting a reliable dealer is much more important than a $50 saving. Detroit only builds autos. It's the dealer's job to make sure they run properly.

Some dealers specialize in selling cars at rock-bottom prices, and they don't back them up with service. From that type, you will get the runaround when it comes time to have that rattle in the fender fixed or the antipollution control adjusted so the engine doesn't stall.

Buying from a dealer too far way from your home may also be a bad bargain. He can quote a lower price simply because he knows the car isn't apt to be brought back for minor repairs.

Sharp dealers also shave their price by skimping on predelivery service, such as tightening body bolts. Or they may even substitute cheaper equipment for factory-installed accessories. The ordinary buyer, who thinks he forged a smart deal, can't tell the difference.

The most important safeguard a new-car buyer can take is to make sure that the dealer's sales manager approves any offer his salesmen make. Otherwise, the dealer may disavow any prices or tradein allowances quoted. The price may be jacked up when you come in to drive away your "bargain" buy.

Bonn unions reduce automation threat

By Harry B. Ellis

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

Several West German trade unions, including the nation's largest, have won impressive protection for workers threatened by automation.

Key aspect of these agreements is freedom for employers to remain competitive by rationalizing production, without causing undue hardship to their workers.

West Germany is believed to be well in the European forefront — certainly in advance of Britain and France—in taking this step into what is called the computer age.

IG Metall, representing 2 million German metalworkers, was the latest and most important union to achieve protection against rationalization, as the new agreement is called.

Special payments due

Older metalworkers between 55 and 59 are guaranteed not to lose their jobs through automation. As older workers retire they may not be replaced.

Younger workers are offered a graduated system of payments, to ease them from vanished jobs to new types of work.

All workers dismissed by reason of technological changes will receive full severance pay from their employers for three months or longer, depending on seniority.

Workers at least 40 years old, who have been with their employers 10 years, are guaranteed some kind of special payment, in addition to severance pay.

Men and women under 40 who lose their jobs to automation will receive special payments—other than severance pay—only if they fail to find appropriate and equally well-paid work elsewhere.

A worker who must take a lesser job will get an accomodation allowance, based on the difference between his pay as a metalworker and his lower reward in a new job.

This allowance, beginning at 75 percent of the wage differential for the first two months, will gradually decline and end after six months.

This protection for metalworkers was preceded by a similar agreement won in the fall of 1967 by German workers in the printing and paper field.

Some branches of the food industry are similarly covered, as are workers in the rubber branch of the IG Chemie union. Postal employees now are pressing the government for protection against rationalization.

Officials say the need to remain competitive in the computer age is especially acute for West Germany, whose economic health depends on successful exports of manufactured goods.

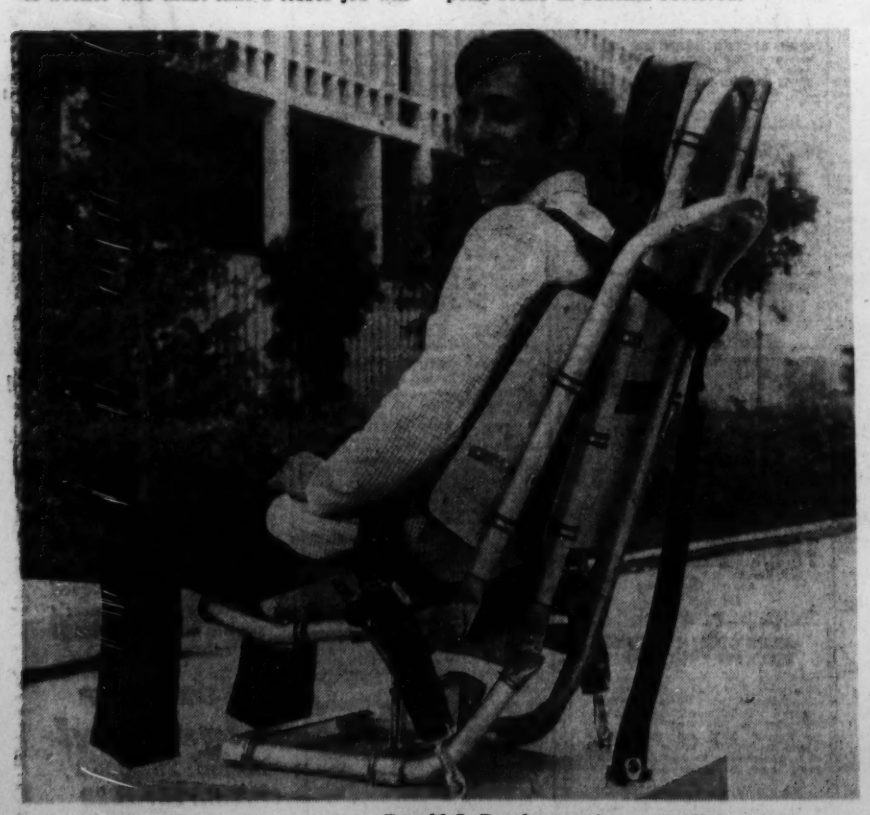
Automation, however, must be achieved without throwing large numbers of people out of work, lest the government's social welfare resources be strained beyond capacity, officials declare.

Already social welfare in West Germany consumes more than a quarter of the government's total budget. The social program here is one of the most all-embracing in the world.

Ever since World War II cooperation between industry and unions in West Germany has been generally smooth, at least by comparison with strike-ridden France and other Western lands.

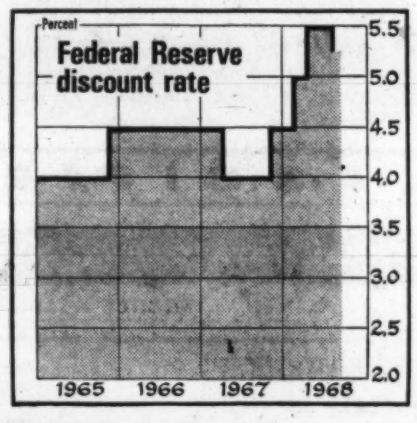
The explanation lay in the need for cooperation if the nation's shattered economy was to be rebuilt. Voluntarily, therefore, German trade unions forbore to strike.

Their reward has been, first, a booming economy advantageous to all and, second, contracts with employers which place German workers near the forefront of the European scene in benefits received.



Winner buckles up

Ronald J. Rezek, a senior at the University of California at Los Angeles, was a winner in the 1968 Alcoa student-design merit-award program. He is shown in his aluminum automotive safety seat, which weighs 32 pounds.



Fed trims discount rate back to 5¼%

Business roundup

Washington

The Federal Reserve Board trimmed its discount rate back to 5¼ percent from 5½, indicating its belief that the worst of inflationary pressures have been eased by the income tax hike.

Its reduction portends still lower interest rates, which have generally drifted down since the tax boost. The discount rate is the interest banks have to pay to borrow from the Fed. Hence it pegs the entire interest-rate structure.

A cut in the prime lending rate of banks normally follows soon after a reduction in the discount rate. Home mortgage interest rates, though, are usually the last to respond—if at all—to changes in the discount rate.

Production sets record

Washington

Stimulated by heavy orders for steel, the nation's mines, mills, and factories ground out another record during July for industrial production.

The Federal Reserve Board said its index of industrial output pushed to a new high of 165.3 percent of the 1957-59 average. The July mark compares with 164.7 in June. In July, 1967 the index stood at 156.6.

Last month's gain marked the third monthly high in a row. But with steel output nosediving, it is questionable that the pace can be kept up in August.

Corporate profits soar

Washington

Corporate profits bounded to a $50.3 billion annual rate (seasonally adjusted) during the second quarter, a $1.2 billion gain on the first period's pace.

The Commerce Department's estimate put pretax earnings at a record rate of $91.1 billion, compared with the previous quarter's high of $88.9 billion.

The after-tax rate was up $3 billion over the listless second-quarter figure last year, while the before-taxes pace ran $11 billion ahead of the 1967 period.

Stock-market comment

Winslow, Cohû & Stetson: "What can be ruled out, in our opinion, is a bear market from present levels, if only because the supply of attractive stocks relative to the supply of money seeking them is far too small for their price levels to be affected by the same old traditionalist propaganda that has been fruitlessly fighting the performance stock bull market since mid-1955."

Moody's Stock Survey: "Barring an unusually stimulative turn of events, we believe stock prices generally will move lower in months ahead."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

U.S. incomes climb in 1967

By the Associated Press

Washington

The median income of white United States families climbed to $8,300 in 1967 but nonwhites trailed by thousands of dollars, the Census Bureau reports.

The median for nonwhites in general was $5,200; for Negroes, $4,900. Half of all Negro families were living on less than $5,000 in 1967, the bureau said.

But there was a slight gain for Negro families during the year, the bureau said. The 1967 ratio of Negro family income to white family income was 59 percent. In 1966 it had been 58 percent, a year earlier 54 percent.

Median family income for all United States families, regardless of race, was $8,000, up 6½ percent from $7,500 median in 1966. Price increases took some of the steam out of the rising incomes, however, cutting the increase in real purchasing power to 4½ percent.

U.S. deficit reported in Red bloc trading

By Reuters

Washington

The Department of Commerce reported a deficit of $3.3 million in American trade with the Communist bloc in the first quarter of 1968 due to a sharp rise in imports from Eastern Europe.

U.S. purchases from Eastern Europe during the period were valued at $58.5 million compared with $38.4 million in the previous quarter and $53.6 million a year earlier.

Almost half the purchases — or $26 million worth—were made in Poland and mostly comprised canned hams and preserved pork.

In the same quarter, the United States sold $55.2 million of merchandise to Communist countries — up $13.6 million from the previous quarter, but well under the $71.8 million in the first three months of 1967.

Poland was the biggest buyer of American exports, which consisted largely of agricultural commodities.

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Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
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Melrose Savings Bank	Sept. 16

Discus throwing a precise event

By Cliff Gewecke
Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Until May 25 when he burst forth with a world-record toss of 218ft. 4in., most of 30-year-old Jay Sylvester's discus-throwing career fit into the almost category.

True, the 6ft. 3in., 245-pound Smithfield, Utah, insurance man had set a world record of 198-8 (thence 199-2½) in 1961.

He had won the National AAU championships in 1961 and 1963, and his throw of 210-6 in 1965 set an American record.

But it was four-time Olympic champion Al Oerter, not Sylvester, who first surpassed the magic 200-foot barrier in 1962; it was Oerter who won the 1964 Olympics as Sylvester finished fourth, one place from capturing a medal; and it has been Oerter, and Czechoslovakian Ludvik Danek (whose 213-11½ record Sylvester broke), who have dominated the world No. 1 rankings published by Track And Field News.

Throw of 178 feet

Now, with an Olympic trials win over Oerter, and a newfound confidence, Sylvester appears ready not only to win an Olympic medal but to be the first man to throw the 4-pound, 6.4-ounce platter beyond 220 feet.

"I made what I thought were a few minor technique changes," says Sylvester, explaining his improved prowess. "It turned out they were very important. And it taught me that discus-throwing is a pretty precise event."

Exactly what Sylvester is now doing remains a mystery, known only to himself and to his former Utah State coach, Ralph Maugham.

But the change was motivated as a result of Sylvester's embarrassing throw of 178 feet during last year's pre-Olympics in Mexico City.

"I felt physically bad, with no flexibility and bend," he recalls, "and when I returned home I did a lot of soul-searching, I thought maybe I was getting too old to improve.

"Then one day on the practice field coach Maughan suggested I try something. What he told me was very basic," Sylvester stressed, smiling, "but never did I have the lights come on in my mind like they did that day!

"Here, I'd been avoiding suggestions for six years. I'd built up a defense mechanism, because if you take to heart all the tips people are constantly giving you you'd only get confused."

That Sylvester should turn aside suggestions so long is an ironic twist considering the close-mouthed discus clan, who guard their secrets zealously.

"If I ever quit throwing, I'll tell all I know," says Sylvester. "Why should I wait until then? The other throwers didn't help me when I was learning.

"I remember one former champion who told me, 'There are two ways to throw: fast, faster, and still faster; or, slow, fast, and faster.' That's not much help."

Basically, all discus-throwers try to release the platter high, throw in an arc of 60 degrees, keep the lip down on the right side, and hope for a favoring wind.

But the critical factor, providing the thrower has sufficient weight (Sylvester is up 10 pounds, also, this season) and strength, is speed across the ring.

"You go straight across, driving directly over your left foot as the center of balance," Sylvester says. "Every attempt is made to be moving faster at the time you release the disc."

Of the "doubly beneficial" effects of a favoring wind, Sylvester says: "First, the disc will go farther with a favoring wind, but it varies with how well the disc is thrown.

"Second, because the thrower knows the disc will go farther he feels better and his psychological outlook is brighter so he feels much more like throwing."

SPORTS

Sports briefs

By the Associated Press

Sailing

Long Beach, Calif.

Earl Elms of San Diego won the National Snipe Sailing Championship for the third straight year.

Football

Minneapolis-St. Paul

The Minnesota Vikings of the National Football League traded veteran punter Bobby Walden to the Pittsburgh Steelers and swapped John Pentecost and Jim Overman to the Atlanta Falcons, all for draft choices.

Chicago

Purdue was picked as an overwhelming favorite to win the Big Ten football title this season in a poll of conference coaches.

By Jim Hughes, staff photographer

'Tee-lightful'

The peaceful Danvers River provides an idyllic backdrop for this shot from the seventh tee at beautifully situated Kernwood Country Club in Salem, Mass.

Montreal just the first step

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

Baseball Commissioner William D. Eckert's dream of a global World Series took a step closer to reality this past week with the official entrance of Montreal in the National League.

For the commissioner, this 1969 entry is only the beginning. He hopes, eventually, to welcome other countries beyond the boundaries of the United States.

Japan, of course, has long been close to major-league standards in the field and on the pitching mound. Today's Japanese player is a bigger, stronger athlete, capable of challenging the American big leaguer in the batter's box. South America and Mexico are also approaching United States quality.

But Canada was the logical nation to be first on the major-league map. Six Canadian cities as Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver have been a part of the minor-league setup off and on for years.

Montreal's interest in America's national pastime will be watched closely, for the expansion program expects to consider other Canadian cities in the future.

John McHale's appointment as chief executive of the new Montreal franchise had Commissioner Eckert's endorsement. Formerly with the Detroit Tigers, and Milwaukee and Atlanta Braves, as well as an executive assistant under Eckert, McHale is well qualified to get the Montreal movement in motion.

* * *

Marvin Milkes' suggestion that his new Seattle club in the American League work hand-in-hand with the new San Diego franchise in the National League in stocking a farm system brought to mind what Don Gutteridge said recently.

Before returning as a coach with the Chicago White Sox under Al Lopez, Gutteridge had a special-assignment job with the new Kansas City club in the AL.

"When you start from nothing," Gutteridge said, "you can't imagine the problems you face. You really have to scrape the bottom of the barrel for playing material. You have to draft everything available and you can't overlook a single player turned loose by other big-league organizations.

"Although Kansas City doesn't start operating until 1969, it already has about 50 players under contract and playing ball in the minor leagues," Don said. "And it has scouts constantly covering both majors and every minor league in the business. Clubs like Seattle and San Diego have been doing the same thing. They can't overlook a single possibility in the hunt for players.

"You just never know about castoffs. Some of the best players in each baseball generation were once turned loose by some big-league club. All many castoffs ever needed was a chance to play. Well, they'll get a chance now, with these expansion teams crying for talent."

* * *

Carl Yastrzemski, Boston's triple-crown winner and the American League's most valuable player a year ago, is being criticized for not leading the Red Sox to a second straight pennant.

But Ken Harrelson, for one, brands the criticism grossly unfair.

"How many ballplayers in the history of big-league baseball have ever put two great years together? ask the fellow who has a shot at this year's triple crown. "Not many. Yaz was simply fantastic last season. No one should have expected him to repeat this year.

"Part of his trouble, I think, traces to his tremendous desire," Harrelson continued. "He has great appreciation for the fine contract the club gave him and, anyway, he's a natural competitor. So this spring, when we knew we'd get little help from Jim Lonborg and perhaps none at all from Tony Conigliaro, Carl figured he had to give something extra to take up the slack.

"Well, you know what happens when a ballplayer takes that approach. All of a sudden he's all fouled up, trying too hard. He falls out of his natural grooves and into strange ones—and after a while he can't do anything right.

"No man can carry the load all by himself," Harrelson said. "But Carl tried to. And so he has paid the price in his personal statistics. But he is still one of the finest players in the American League—and always will be."

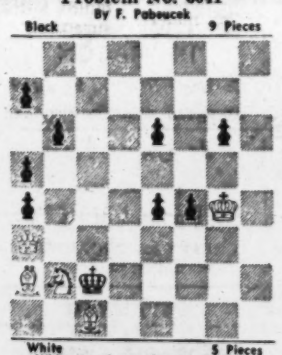
CHESS

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6040
By C. Mansfield
Black 8 Pieces

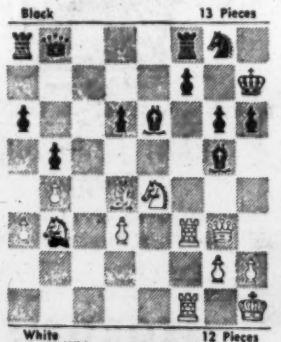
White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two.
(Second Prize, Informal Two-Mover Tourney, 1967, The Problemist.)

Problem No. 6041
By F. Paboucek
Black 9 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Fourth Prize, Europe Echecs, 1966.)

End-Game No. 1874
Black 13 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win
(Peter Markus, Switzerland, 1960.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 6038. Kt-Kt5
No. 6039. 1 PxP, Kt-Q4; 2 Q-K6ch, KxQ; 3 PxB/Kt, mate
If 1 . . Kt-K3; 2 Q-Q5ch
If 1 . . KtxR; 2 QxKPch
If 1 . . Kt-Kt; 2 Q-Q6ch
If 1 . . KtxQ8; 2 QxBP
End-Game No. 1873. Black wins: 1 . . Q-Kt6; 2 Q-Kt4, Q-B6, etc.; or 2 Q-B3, B-K6ch; 3 K-R, RxKt; 4 QxQ, RxRch; 5 K-R2, B-B5, etc. If, in this variation, 4 RxR, Q-K8ch; 5 K-R2, B-Kt8ch, etc.

Labor Day Events

The Eastern Open, at Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D.C.; the Illinois Open, Chicago; the Ventura Marina Open, Ventura, Calif.; the 16th Heart of America Open, Kansas City, Mo.; Southwest Open, HemisFair, San Antonio, Texas; the Heidelberg Holiday Open, primarily for servicemen in Europe—these are Swiss events that begin Aug. 30 and conclude Labor Day.

New England Open

The 1968 New England Open will be held at the Sheraton Eastland Motor Hotel, Portland, Maine, Aug. 30 to Sept. 2. Two sections, each a seven-round Swiss, are planned. The second section is limited to those ranked below 1,800.

Young Masters Event

In April, 12 young masters from Europe met in the Agnes Litzenberger International Tournament at Basle, Switzerland. The winner, by 2½ points, was Jan Smejkal, a Czech. Second, by 1½ points, was D. Wright, England. The game below won "best-played game" prize for its winner. Djukic is a Yugoslav.

English Opening

Smejkal White	Djukic Black	Smejkal White	Djukic Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	18 KR-K	K-Q
2 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	19 R-K2	P-R5
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	20 P-KR3	Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt 2	B-K2	21 P-Q5	Kt-R4
5 O-O	O-O	22 Q-K3	B-B3
6 P-Kt3	Q-K	23 BxBch	QxB
7 P-Q4	P-Q3	24 QR-K	B-Q2
8 B-Kt2	Q-R4	25 Kt-Kt5	B-K
9 QKt-Q2	P-KKt4	26 QxRch	BxQ
10 Kt-K	Q-Kt3	27 RxBch	K-Q2
11 Q-B2	P-KR4	28 Kt-R7	Q-Q5ch
12 P-K4	K-B2	29 K-R	Kt-K16ch
13 P-B4	Kt-Kt5	30 K-R2	Kt-K5
14 Q-Q3	K-K	31 KtxKt	P-B3
15 PxBP	KPxP	32 Kt-B5ch	PxKt
16 Kt/K-B3	PxP	33 Kt-B4ch	K-Q3
17 PxP	R-Kt	34 R-Q8ch	Resigns

Grandmaster Battle

Bent Larsen seemed to play worse as the candidates elimination matches progressed. He won his first match with a 10th-game victory, after winning first prize in several tournaments this past year. In his match with Spassky, he lost decisively.

This game, from the Portisch match, he was able to win, but his opponent was helpful at times.

Second Game
Queen's Gambit Declined

Larsen White	Portisch Black	Larsen White	Portisch Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	22 Kt-Kt	R-Kt7
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	23 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt3
3 P-Q4	B-K2	24 B-Q	B-B4
4 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	25 P-KR3	P-Kt3
5 B-Kt5	O-O	26 B-B3	B-K3
6 P-K3	P-KR3	27 P-Kt4	P-B4
7 B-R4	P-QKt3	28 K-Kt2	P-B5?
8 PxP	KtxP	29 PxP	R-Q7
9 BxB	QxB	30 R-K	P-B2
10 KtxKt	PxKt	31 Kt-Kt5	P-R3
11 B-K2	B-K3	32 Kt-Q6	RxP
12 O-O	P-QB4	33 R-Kt	Kt-Q2
13 Q-Q2	Kt-Q2	34 R-Kt7	P-B6
14 KR-B	P-B5	35 R-B7	RxP
15 P-QKt3	P-QKt4	36 KtxB	R-B5
16 Q-R5	KR-Kt	37 KxKt	P-B7
17 PxP	KtPxP	38 Kt-K5	P-B8/Q
18 QR-Kt	Q-Q	39 BxPch	K-B
19 QxQch	RxQ	40 BxR	Q-K8
20 Kt-Q2	QR-Kt	41 KtxPch	
21 RxR	RxR		Resigns

Major league baseball

(Through Aug. 15)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	78	43	.645	—
Chicago	64	57	.529	14
S. Francisco	62	57	.521	15
Cincinnati	59	56	.513	16
Atlanta	61	59	.508	16½
Pittsburgh	57	63	.475	20½
Phil'delphia	55	63	.466	21½
New York	56	66	.459	22½
Los Angeles	53	66	.445	24
Houston	53	68	.438	25

Sunday's games
Atlanta at St. Louis
San Francisco at Philadelphia
Los Angeles at Pittsburgh
Houston at New York (2)
Cincinnati at Chicago (2)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	76	43	.639	—
Baltimore	69	50	.580	7
Boston	66	55	.545	11
Cleveland	64	58	.525	13½
Oakland	62	57	.521	14
Minnesota	56	62	.475	19½
New York	54	61	.470	20
California	54	66	.450	22½
Chicago	49	69	.415	26½
Washington	44	73	.376	31

Sunday's games
New York at Oakland
Washington at California
Baltimore at Minnesota
Detroit at Boston
Chicago at Cleveland (2)

Pro soccer

North American Soccer League
(Through Aug. 15)

Eastern Conference
Atlantic Division

	W	L	T	Bp	Pts	GF	GA
Atlanta	16	5	4	41	149	43	42
Wash.	14	9	4	49	145	55	47
N.Y.	9	6	11	52	130	47	40
Balt.	11	14	3	35	110	35	39
Boston	7	15	5	43	100	45	61

Lakes Division

	W	L	T	Bp	Pts	GF	GA
Cleve.	10	6	11	46	139	48	38
Chicago	10	8	9	48	135	56	54
Toronto	11	11	6	42	126	44	59
Detroit	5	16	4	31	73	37	50

Western Conference
Gulf Division

	W	L	T	Bp	Pts	GF	GA
K. City	13	8	5	41	134	55	32
St. Louis	11	11	5	39	130	46	33
Houston	11	12	3	37	112	47	36
Dallas	2	22	3	26	47	26	29

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Winning—just an added extra in the derby

By Nancy Iran Phillips

Chicago

The joys of winning, the humility of taking second place, and the pride of making something which really goes are part of the rewards of participation in the annual Soap Box Derby to be run in Akron, Ohio, on Saturday, Aug. 24.

Boys from 11 to 15 years build their cars out of wood, fiberglass, or fabric stretched over wood to compete in local down-hill races which will send the winners to the All-American in Akron.

The mini-sporting events teach the young men something about competition, about building cars, and about taking advice. This is what all of the youngsters I talked with in Chicago suburban events reported.

"I learned how to use tools, and how to use them correctly," each of the boys responded to the question, "What was the most important thing you learned from building and racing the car?"

Asked if they'd done any reading to design their cars, they all eagerly replied, "Yes!" But when questioned further, it turned out that the major reading was from the rule book, made available by Chevrolet Division of General Motors Corp., which has sponsored the derby for its 31 years.

Albert Rauch, of suburban Glen Ellyn, was sure he'd win. "I decided that I gotta win," he said. "I knew that most of those in this year's contest were beginners, and I was racing my fourth car," the 14-year-old said. But along with his determination to win the downhill event co-sponsored by the local Jaycees, he was pleased to see that when he took the trophy, his friends shared in the publicity, since they all got their pictures in the local paper. He thinks he learned a big lesson in realizing "that it takes work to win."

Mrs. Rollin S. Emmerich, who had two sons in the Highland Park race, was delighted when her older son, Charles, won. "But we had been preparing them for the possibility that they might not," she said, "all the while dreaming that they might! Then it was a real joy to see Charles get the trophy and his brother win third place for the best brakes. It was good to see Charlie humble and thankful and at the same time exuberant."

Local winners receive $500 savings bonds, and in the national race, Chevrolet awards $30,000 in scholarships.

Jerry Frank, of Chicago Heights, realized that it was wise to take his brother's advice. He'd won the race sponsored by the Park Forest-Chicago Heights Jaycees two years ago. "My brother gave me a lot of help in designing the car," he said, emphasizing that according to the rules he had no help in building it. "I learned that my brother was right!" he said of his educational experience in the race.

Racers were helped financially both by their dads and by local merchants who contributed the funds to build the cars — no more than $30 for the body, and an additional amount for the wheels which are standard on all derby entries.

Randy Rauch, Albert's brother, who also raced in Glen Ellyn, learned from his past racing experience, "not to make it too hard —if it's a fancy car, it takes too long to make!" Though he hopes some day to be a pilot, and he realizes that you can't fly a soap box, he does feel he learned something about steering from his racing experience, and from building the car for seven months.

Tim Kendrick, who called his car "The Turbo-Charged Spl.," even though its only power is from gravity, which pulls it down the hill, didn't think he could win. "The only way to win would be to make the car heavier," he said. "And to do that, I'd have to cheat, which I wouldn't do."

The excitement of the event meant most to Tim. "It feels fast when you go down that hill."

While the racers aren't permitted to use their brakes until they've crossed the finish line, most consider the design of the brakes more important than the car building itself. "I improved my brakes and steering," commented Norbert Baum, of Chicago Heights, as he reviewed his second year in the race.

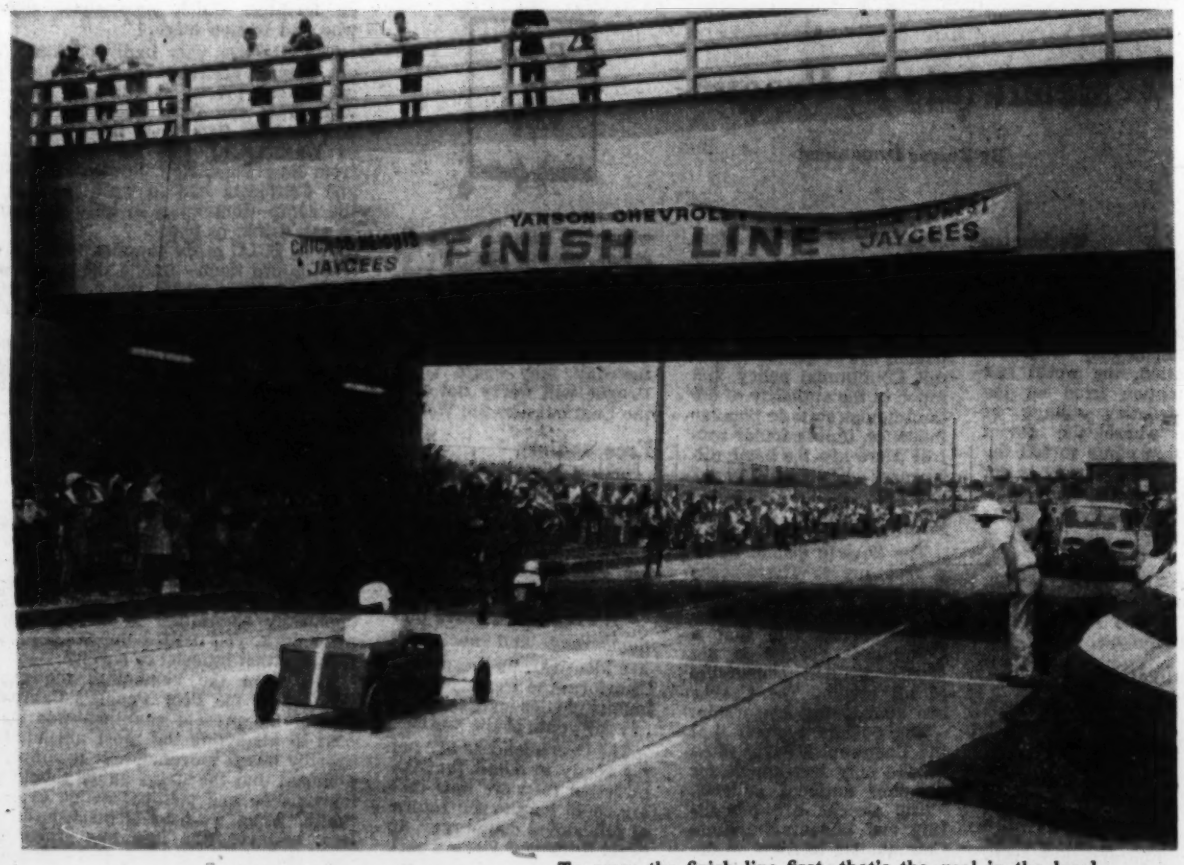
The drawing of plans meant a great deal to John Olshavsky, of Salk Village. John was sponsored by Kline's Department Store. He gladly accepted advice from his sponsor, as well as his teachers, and his brother, who had raced before.

There will be 243 racers in the Akron event, coming from Aberdeen, Wash., to Zanesville, Ohio. Each of them has already had the thrill of winning, and will come away from the competition with the satisfaction of knowing that, as one of the parents put it, "It wasn't important whether they won or lost, but that they learned. Winning was just an added extra."

Photos by Nancy Iran Phillips

Derby day

What helps to win the race? "You've got to keep your head down," the racers explain. "That way you keep the wind resistance down."



Across the finish

To cross the finish line first, that's the goal in the local downhill races. The winners there go on to the All-American race in Akron, Ohio.

Dialogue with youth.

By Erwin D. Canham

Editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: My teen-age daughter recently completed an autobiographical assignment for school in which she wrote that she believes in God, loves her country, respects authority, thrills at the thought of just being alive, and believes herself to be a complete misfit in today's Wham, Pow, turned-on generation!

Why must a person who is really alive and not just "living" feel embarrassed at showing enthusiasm for workaday wonders? Why must we feel guilty at being discovered without our all-embracing façade of sophisticated boredom? Why can't we grow with that simplicity of childhood which would allow us to really see what our eyes look at, and to truly feel with the tenderness of our hearts and not just the flexibility of our fingers? In short, why can't we be alive each day that we live?

Dorothy R.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

E.D.C.: Why not? In a time of simulated boredom, a good many people are more enthusiastic than they admit. It's good to have this zest for living expressed. It is not inconsistent with an equal zeal for helping make right the things that are wrong.

FAMILY FEATURES

A settee unsettles the house

Some friends of ours ordered a new settee and two arm chairs, but when the furniture finally arrived, they decided they didn't really want it after all, and offered it to us at a bargain price. Since we needed such a suite, we accepted the offer happily, little knowing the upheaval that simple transaction would cause in our home.

When the furniture had been installed in our sitting room, we stood back to admire, but something was wrong. The orange color of the chairs and settee clashed with the rose-pink carpet. Clearly, we would have to have a new carpet. Green, we thought, the new carpet must be green—a perfect foil for the orange suite.

At no inconsiderable expense we purchased the green carpet, and after it was delivered and laid, we placed the new furniture upon it and stood back to admire.

Something was still wrong. This time it was the wallpaper. The pink roses all over it clashed with the orange furniture. The pink will have to go, we decided, seeing the prospect of repapering the walls looming before us.

"If only those roses were gold," I began.

"And why not?" retorted my husband, his face lighting with a grin.

"Why not, indeed!" I laughed, catching the message.

The next day the two of us set to work with a pot of gold paint and a paintbrush each and carefully painted over each pink petal until every rose was changed to gold. Then, with golden-tipped fingers and bright golden hair, we stood back once more to admire the effect. Perfect. Green carpet, orange upholstered furniture, shining gold roses on a white background—it was a decor worthy of professionals.

"What a lovely room," visitors have said, "and that wallpaper, how unusual!"

"Hand-painted," we murmur modestly.

Marie Neale

A verse for today...

Talk no more so exceeding proudly; let not arrogancy come out of your mouth: for the Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him actions are weighed.—I SAM. 2:3

For children

The Merry-Go-Round

By Harold Melvin

When music begins, the horses start,
The Merry-Go-Round goes round and round,
And I on my great white horse am part
Of all the excitement and the sound.

From my galloping horse as I fly by,
I wave to my mother, she waves to me.
Then I am off with head held high
To unknown faces and scenery.
My, how my horse goes up and down,
But I stick to my saddle as I should.
I want to gallop from town to town
Or away to a different neighborhood

Or up in the sky as space men do.
But the music slows and all too soon
I climb from my horse, the ride is through,
And I return to the afternoon

Like a boy who has just come back from the moon.

Illustration by Carolyn Bentley

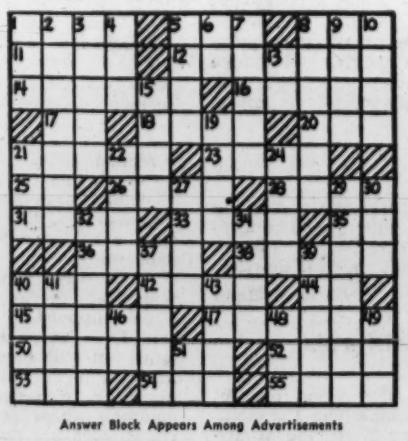
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Music and sculpture
5. Assess
8. Dry
11. Parched
12. Indolence
14. Windstorm
16. Shop lights
17. You and me
18. Singing voice
20. Hindrance
21. Giant
23. Oppositionist
25. Neuter pronoun
26. Ring out
28. Scent
31. Dregs
33. Beige
35. Jumbled type
36. Adjacent
38. Pressed
40. Epoch
42. Pair
44. Alternative
45. Purgatory
47. Deceive
50. Spire
52. Town in northern Italy
53. Lamprey
54. Moppet
55. Squeak

Down

1. Onager
2. Compensate
3. Confidence
4. Ocean
5. Money box
6. One
7. Colorless gaseous element
8. Unfeeling
9. One: German
10. Fling
13. Concerning
15. Highway division
19. Baby powder
21. Sesame
22. Church recess
24. Journey
27. Ethereal
29. Conduct
30. Disencumber
32. Glossy paint
34. Ill-mannered
37. Embrace
39. Furze
40. Different
41. Ceremony
43. Instigate
46. Exist
48. Light knock
49. Shrill bark
51. Behold



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Tubby

BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY

Quotation for today

For the ability to be of service to a fellow-creature, we ought to give thanks . . . Thanksgiving, after all, is a word of action: It imports something done.—W. J. CAMERON

Pen friends

Mr. K. A., Kerala, India, 25. Lawyer would like to correspond with young men and women from the United States.

Mr. T. A., Kerala, India, 23. Engineering student would like to correspond with young people from the United States.

Mr. R. W., Maniana, West Australia, 20. Welder would like to correspond with young people from all over the world. His interests include fishing, camping, color-slide photography.

Miss L. M., Barcelona, Spain. Would like to correspond with English-speaking young people.

Mrs. M. G., Elmhurst, Ill. (U.S.A.), 29. Housewife, mother of two, former Spanish teacher would like to correspond in Spanish, French, or German with native speakers from Mexico, South America, or Europe. Her interests include traveling, the arts, children.

Mr. R. O., Ikole Ekiti, Western Nigeria. Clergyman would like to correspond with people from all over the world.

If you wish to answer a letter published in the column, enclose your own letter in an unsealed envelope, and address it in pencil with the name and address as it appears in the column. Put it in another envelope addressed to Pen Pal Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115. It's important that your letter carry correct postage for its destination overseas.

Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

Saturday, August 17, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Straws or no straws in the wind?

This week's routine meeting of the United States and North Vietnamese negotiators in Paris seems to have been as ill-tempered and nonproductive as any. Yet at the same time, reports persist that we are on the verge of a breakthrough which would be signalled by President Johnson's announcing that all American bombing of North Vietnam was to be suspended.

What has held this up hitherto has been Washington's judgment that, so far, the North Vietnamese have not done enough to match the United States' restriction of bombing since the end of March to the North Vietnamese panhandle. Washington has also wanted some indication of what positive response would follow from North Vietnam, if all bombing were now suspended.

There are nevertheless available a couple of relevant, objective facts. First, there have been no Communist rocket attacks on Saigon since June. And second, the latest weekly American casualty count in Vietnam, continuing the trend of the summer, is well below the 200 figure. (At the beginning of the year, it will be recalled, the weekly figure sometimes reached 500.)

Alongside these facts on the positive side of the ledger might be entered the agreement between the two sides on the release of prisoners—albeit involving only three American officers and 14 North Vietnamese sailors. And in the margin might also be entered: (1) continued oblique admission by North Vietnam of North Vietnamese involvement in the South — originally contested by Hanoi; and (2) the hint given by one of the North Vietnamese negotiators in a press interview that the lull in the ground fighting was indeed a response to the March 31 restriction on bombing of the North.

From United States military authorities in Vietnam and from South Vietnamese President Thieu come, nevertheless, dire warnings about the Communists' planning to hoodwink the allied command and to mount a massive new offensive — in the face of which (they imply) it would be folly to suspend all bombing of the North. Perhaps these warnings are justified. Perhaps they are half-justified, since it would be naïve to expect the Communists to stop fighting altogether while the talks continue their often tortuous way. Perhaps the warnings are partly inspired by concern on the part of those uttering them lest a move toward a settlement put them out of active business.

There are many who would probably argue that any suspension of bombing announced by President Johnson on the eve of the Democratic Party's convention in Chicago was playing politics — American domestic politics. But what must not be overlooked is that it might be just as much due to Hanoi's playing politics—American domestic politics. Hanoi is at a crossroads no less than Washington, and it does make a difference to Hanoi who next takes over in the White House.

'Don't rush me, Mr. Harriman'

To counter George Wallace

By now the chief political reason why Richard Nixon chose Maryland's Gov. Spiro Agnew to be his vice-presidential running-mate on the Republican ticket should be clear. Mr. Nixon was not aiming simply to please the South, nor to avoid choosing New York's Mayor Lindsay — or California's Governor Reagan.

Mr. Nixon was aiming directly to stem the inroads which that Alabamian, Gov. George Wallace, has been making in the Republican-independent vote all across the country.

If there is a conservative tide running, and if Mr. Nixon stands to benefit from it, there remains one big threat. And that is the possible appeal of a still more conservative candidate, not alone in the Deep South, but in a host of Northern states as well, in short the appeal of George Wallace.

A mid-July Gallup Poll showed that Mr. Wallace, in a three-way Nixon-Humphrey-Wallace contest, would capture 34 percent of the votes in the South, 11 percent in the East, 12 percent in the West. A state-by-state assessment by this newspaper's correspondents throughout the country found that the Wallace candidacy could damage the Republican presidential candidate in 35 states with 429 electoral votes. In some key states of the North, the Wallace vote could throw the election to the Democrats. Mr. Nixon needs every electoral vote he can get, North and South.

How then to counter the prospective Wallace damage? Besides his Southern attraction, Governor Wallace has appeal to the city and suburban dwellers who are deeply worried about law and order, violence and disruption, the role of the police versus the courts.

Mr. Nixon stands as a midroad, centrist candidate. But if he had selected New York's Mayor Lindsay, or some other committed liberal as his running-mate, some of these people would have been ready to vote for Governor Wallace. Instead he chose a border-state Governor whose record, while supporting civil liberties and even open housing, comes down strongly on law and order. Governor Agnew has a record of vigorous opposition to civil strife, to looting, even to anarchic collegians.

The Marylander, then, stands as a law-and-order man, without the Wallace racist overtones. As such, Mr. Nixon must feel, the Agnew presence on the ticket will counter the Wallace inroads in many a Northern state, and perhaps even in such "less-Southern" states as North Carolina.

Mr. Nixon may have misjudged the Wallace threat and how to thwart it. He may have underestimated the reward for courageously selecting a strong liberal with Northern rapport. But it is evident that the Agnew choice was more than merely a "Southern strategy," or a capitulation to Strom Thurmond. It was a typically careful Nixonian estimate of what was pragmatically needed to win.

Meanwhile in Prague

Point of view

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington

Meanwhile in Prague . . . the best has been happening.

While we had our eyes on the Republican National Convention, the world had its attention fixed on the little frontier village of Cierna where the Soviet leadership came to tell the Czechs: "Democracy is not for you"—and make it stick.

For Czechoslovakia all is not rosy but the outlook is good.

For the Soviet Union nothing out of this confrontation is rosy and the outlook is ominous.

Liberalization

The Czechs stood their ground. While they have probably made some concessions not yet evident, they will proceed with democratic reforms.

Obviously the Kremlin wanted to stop the Czechoslovak liberalization program lest it spread to the other Soviet-dominated nations in Eastern Europe and fan the mounting demands for more freedom within the Soviet Union itself.

But as long as the Czech reform-Communists stood firm — as they did — there was little the Soviets could do to enforce their will unless they were prepared to intervene with military force.

They shrank from this action and the best explanation is that they would rather risk the uncertain and delayed consequences of allowing Czechoslovakia to try some democracy than the certain and instant consequences of another Hungary.

Moscow has valid reason to be alarmed at what the Czech Communist leaders are undertaking today. The Czechs are proposing to submit Communist policy and much of the authority of the Communist state to popular influence, if not popular control. Here are the basic differences between Prague and Moscow:

Separate paths

The Soviets cannot abide a free press. The Czechs are beginning to permit a free press.

The Soviets feel that a Communist regime is not secure without censorship of all media. The Czechs are abandoning censorship.

The Soviets contend that the Communist Party must be the only instrument for deciding national policies.

The Czechs are permitting and encouraging non-Communists to share in decisionmaking.

The Soviets want the leadership of the Communist Party to make all decisions and then organize public support behind those decisions. The Czechs propose to make Communist policy rest on "voluntary support of the people" and want the party to achieve its leading role by "meriting it."

No wonder the Kremlin wanted to call a halt. It saw in Czechoslovakia the "dictatorship of the proletariat" becoming more proletarian and less dictatorship and the end of that road looked like suicide for its brand of communism.

Prof. Robert Havemann, who until recently was director of the Institute of Physics of Humboldt University in East Berlin, says that Czechoslovakia is initiating "a phenomenon of world importance and that the day may come when Prague will worry not only the East but also the West."

Free society

Why should Professor Havemann think that the developments in Czechoslovakia should hold any worry for the Western democracies? He puts it this way:

"If Prague can prove that democracy and socialism are identical, its theses will transform the Western Communist parties and fascinate . . . the youth of the world."

The Czech leaders are not yet ready to admit that the direction they are now taking could lead to the return of full-bodied democracy. It could if the new leaders permit non-Communist political parties. That could be the end result but it is not yet in sight.

But Professor Havemann's statement shows how much he, as a Communist, misunderstands Western democracy. He says we should be worried if Communist policies win public support in open debate and if Communists can rule with free elections.

That, I submit, is the risk a free society is always willing to take. As long as the people retain the right to change policies and change governments by free elections, democracy is secure.

Populate the countryside

It may come as a surprise, but there may well be more open, undwelt-in space in the United States today than at any time since the 19th century. And this despite the fact that the population of the country has almost tripled since 1900. The reason for this is, of course, well known to all — the drift off the land into the towns.

New England early became familiar with this situation. By the midpoint of the last century, New England's open countryside was reverting to wilderness as folks walked off poor-land farms heading either for the cities or the richer earth of the Midwest. Today it is almost wholly to the cities that they go.

According to one set of statistics seven out of every 10 Americans today dwell on only 1½ percent of the nation's territory, while by 1980 this proportion will rise to eight out of every 10.

Furthermore, this rush would have been even worse had it not been for policies which were bitterly bewailed by many Northern states at one time. This was the effort, remarkably successful in some fields, such as textiles, to lure industry away from old established urban areas into the rural South. This spread of industry helped keep millions in the country who would otherwise have joined the citywards migration.

As one flies across America's some 3,000 miles of east-west space, one is continually struck by the stupendous amount of uninhabited territory forever rolling beneath the plane. Unlike many of the nations of Europe and Asia, whose growing population must concentrate in cities, the United States still has almost unlimited opportunity to spread its population out into new, beautiful, satisfying locations.

Instead of concentrating new factories and industries in old locations, there should be direct federal encouragement — perhaps even federal tax encouragement — to promote the dispersion of industry and workers. This can be done. It would make for a better balanced, a happier, cleaner, more manageable America.

A dishonest action

The nation — and the White House — has not heard the last of this year's steel-price hassle. From the point of view of restraining inflation the government-forced rollback of the industry's markup was good. Few persons favor higher steel prices. The industry itself, faced with growing foreign competition and imports, should shy away from such rises.

But most Americans are also in favor of justice, even-handedness, honor, and honesty. And not one of those qualities was evident in President Johnson's actions during the steel squabble. He stood by silently, supinely, and politically while the steel union extracted an obviously inflationary wage settlement from the industry. This settlement helped fasten still more firmly upon the country the present pattern of runaway wage hikes.

Yet, when it came to a steel price boost (and the President knows as well as the next man that industry and labor get together in advance on these matters), the White House threw a righteous tantrum, blasting the companies and bringing irresistible pressure to bear.

The only long-range result of such tactics is to make everyone increasingly cynical and increasingly determined to find a way around government intervention in the future.

No, the White House's partisanship in this matter will not in the end benefit the nation.

Our readers write

Independent 'R'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Every time I open a copy of The Christian Science Monitor, that letter "R" that dares to be different up there in the Monitor's heading gets initial attention. Its spirit of independence and nonconformity in an all-too-stylized day and age evokes admiration.

I have never heard any explanation of it, but could it be extending a friendly handshake to the line below, "An International Daily Newspaper"?

Maybe other Monitor readers will have a thought or two on the subject.

St. Louis — **Annette V. Stevens**

TV violence

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I would like to commend John Dillin for his recent article in connection with TV violence. I've never made any kind of a survey, but our listening habits have changed considerably in the last year because of violence in connection with some programs. I think if the sponsors would take time to look at the pictures that they might find a better use for their money.

I have about the same opinion in connection with the news media. In the past I have written to several newscasters asking them if there wasn't something good happening in the United States instead of violence. It seems that nothing that's good is news.

Chicago — **Earle A. Mann**

Delta Queen in California

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I read with interest the recent excerpt from the Denver Post concerning The Delta Queen, a river boat now plying the Mississippi River.

This was of interest to me because no mention was made of the fact that The Delta Queen once floated on the Sacramento River, from Sacramento to San Francisco, back and forth.

It had as companion The Delta King. They ran at night, going in different directions and meeting somewhere on the river. I know because the first leg of my honeymoon was taken on The Delta Queen, from Sacramento to San Francisco in 1925.

The city by the Golden Gate was celebrating The Diamond Jubilee, the 75th anniversary of California's statehood.

Ventura, Calif. — **Louva Lee Howard**

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

The last time?

By Charles Horman

The poor people's coalition has been meeting in New York to develop tactics for the coming year. Composed of Negroes, Indians, Mexican Americans, poor whites, and Puerto Ricans from all parts of the country, the coalition was formed in the final, disordered weeks of Resurrection City. In the coalition, the Poor People's Campaign which produced neither congressional action nor much popular support, may have the ongoing political structure which will finally effect the aims professed by Dr. Martin Luther King when he initiated the campaign.

From the start of the poor people's march in Marks, Mississippi, to the day the shanties of Resurrection City were torn down, the concrete demands of the campaign remained obscure. This alienated many liberals who would normally have supported the effort; yet the articulation of a program was postponed, in part, because the people in the movement itself differed about what the goals ought to be. Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) could have clarified its campaign goals only at the risk of losing support within Resurrection City.

The poor people's coalition grew out of the Resurrection City council. Organized independently of the SCLC and Dr. King's successor, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, the council was intended to improve conditions and democratize decisionmaking within the city.

* * *

From the beginning Dr. Abernathy's contacts in the camp had not been good. He and his staff never lived within Resurrection City. They had air-conditioned rooms in the downtown Pitt Hotel, where they ate hot meals, slept well at night, and were preoccupied mainly with Congress and who would be at the head of SCLC.

Because they did not sleep in the city, the SCLC staff were not sufficiently sensitive to the problems of mud, lack of electricity, lack of water, badly located kitchen facilities which preoccupied everyone who had to live there.

The city was very badly planned. Kitchens, phones, electrical lines, and water fountains were placed at one end. The caravans from the Deep South occupied that end because they were the first to arrive in Washington; and the later caravans from New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia, and California had to walk the length of the camp—sometimes in knee deep mud—to eat, drink, or phone.

Thus, SCLC made enemies where it could least afford them—among the people of the Northern cities where the conference's revival-meeting appeal has never attracted much strength.

Altogether Resurrection City remained a dangerous place to live, particularly for whites, even after the City Council had been set up. The marshals who kept order after dark were members of the toughest gangs in the country — the Oakland Green Berets, the Invaders, the Rat Patrol.

* * *

Early in the campaign, one of the gangs —the Blackstone Rangers—was kicked out of the camp because they were terrorizing the people at night. The other gangs were more disciplined, but were in no sense philosophically committed to nonviolence; and after dark, you needed the SCLC pass and identification bracelet to survive.

Yet, from the beginning, the greatest promise of the Poor People's Campaign—and of the present coalition—was its success in attracting the most alienated to a broadly based movement. It is simply phenomenal that the street gangs should adopt nonviolence and political action even as a tactic. While we have neglected the problem, however, the fuse has grown short. One gang member remarked half-jokingly that if the present coalition failed, he was planning a slow trip North burning every city between Washington and Newark.

Yet there were gains made in Resurrection City—significant gains. They came not in legislation but in setting up new national networks of communications between different groups.

During the long days and nights in the city there was nothing to do except talk. Next to campfires, Al the Ratman got to know Cornbread Givens. Givens got to know Mark Comfort from Oakland. Julie Rodriguez of New York met Corky Gonzalez from the Southwest. Around the Appalachian campfire, whites from West Virginia talked with whites from uptown in Chicago.

Names and addresses were taken down in Resurrection City. Common problems were discussed. An alliance was being formed based on common needs.

* * *

Martin Luther King, who strongly believed in this coalition, talked of his Poor People's Campaign as the last alternative to race war. The people in Resurrection City, even the militant blacks, didn't want race war as long as it could be avoided. That is why there was any tolerance of whites at all. For the moment, those who have continued in the poor people's coalition have adopted the tactics of nonviolence but will adhere to those tactics only as long as they seem to promise genuine gains. The consensus in the city and in the coalition which grew out of it is that if concessions are not forthcoming, civil war is inevitable.

This mood is captured by a song which was sung in the final weeks of Resurrection City:

This is the last time
This is the last time
This is the last time
That's for sure.

The brothers are ready
The brothers are ready
The brothers are ready
That's for sure.

He that plants thorns must never expect to gather roses.

Pilpay